The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

The Sultan of Turkey has sent Gov. Beaver $800 for the Johnstown sufferers.

The Bellefonte Republican has come out in favor of Gen. Hastings for governor. The question would be, can Dan make the riffle unless there's a flood.

Southern Republican congressmen are threatening to make war upon Harrison and organize the next House independent of the caucus. They say they have been badly treated in the distribution of patronage.

Not long ago one of the religious papers said the great need of temperance reform was a "substitute for the saloon". Well, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has discovered it; it is the bottling establishment.

The wheat crop of Dakota, it is now said, will fall short of the original estimate by 30,000,000 bushels, and will not exceed 20,000,000 bushels, owing to the drought. The abundant yield elsewhere in the country will more than make up for this shortage, however.

A large stable burned in New York on Sunday morning. In the burned building were stabled 128 horses, of which only three were rescued; of 120 vehicles of all descriptions 50 were entirely destroyed. The loss on vehicles is $10,000. The horses were valued at $15,000 and the building at $20,000.

A New York florist has completed a large floral rooster to be presented to John L. Sullivan on his arrival in that city. There may be some association between a rooster and a cocktail, but John would prefer the latter every time, if it had enough brandy in it. A floral bulldog would be a more appropriate gift to the slugger.

So far Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson has been caught in appointing as postmasters a burglar, a convicted keeper of a disorderly house, a man who has been punished for sending obscene literature through the mails, and a man who does not live in the place where he is appointed (the law requiring him to be a resident). Now he has appointed at Delmar, Ala., a negro who can neither read nor write. This has raised a storm of indignation. There are only a few negro voters in the entire county in which Delmar is located. The whites are about evenly divided between the Democrats and Republicans.

The State Fair property at Philadelphia, is under the sheriff's hammer, the Philad. & Reading railroad company having a claim of $25,000 against the concern. If Philadelphia cannot keep up the state fair, which was to be permanently located there, we think Centre Hall can furnish a good substitute in her annual agricultural gathering and farmers picnic. With wise management and unselfish purpose there is every reason why we should be able to have a gathering, exhibition and picnic here which would answer every purpose of a state fair. We have the best ground in the state, central location and railroad facilities adequate for all wants. Of course, there must be no fogyism or idiocy about such a thing to make it a success with the people who will not take kindly to any thing that smells cranky.

The state fair has evidently failed to pay, else the sheriff would not have a writ in his hands to force payment through a sale of the property of the society.

Two more "Jack the Rippers" are reported under arrest, in London.

One tried to kill a woman before midnight, and the other, it is said, succeeded in his plans early Saturday morning.

Towards midnight the life of another woman was attempted close by Castle alley. A woman and man were seen to approach a dark portion of the thoroughfare near the Aldgate East station.

The pair did not remain long in the corner before the woman was heard to cry, "No, I won't." The remark was addressed to a dark man, of medium height, with a slouch hat and of foreign appearance. The man siezed her, dragged her a short distance, flung her upon the curbstone and produced a dagger.

Screams of "Jack the Ripper" and of "Murder" attracted crowds of men and women from all directions. Among the first arrivals at the scene were several members of the local Viligance Association, which has just resumed its work. Before the man had time to get far he was seized and a dredful struggle ensued. He had a long knife in his hand, and it was some time before he could be deprived of it. Eventually it was taken from him. Even then his fight for liberty was of a most determined nature.

The Oldest Persons Living.

Is human life really lengthening? Near Washington C. H., in Ohio, lives Margaret Arnold, a woman 112 years old. She was born near Richmond, Va., the year after the Declaration of Independence was signed. She smoked a pipe for seventy years and then gave it up, because she could not smoke any more, for some reason. She is a little old woman, five feet two inches in height and weighs 110 pounds. Mrs Arnold eats whatever she likes and never was ill in her life. She has been a widow fifty years, which is a good while, certainly, and Mrs. Arnold would merit the sincere approbation of St. Paul. Her last work was done three years ago, when she knit a pair of stockings. The way to keep young is to keep working.

The old lady has three sisters and a brother, all over 100. One sister is 115. Their ages are as follows:

Elizabeth Hillard	115
Margaret Arnold	112
Susan Bailey	109
William Kiser	104
Total number of years	440
Average age	110

But the oldest person now living is probably a mulatto man in Lynn, Mass. Of course there are no documents to back up his claim, but as nearly as can be judged by circumstances he is as old as he represents himself to be—125 years. His name is William Roach, and he was born in Nova Scotia. He remembers the Boston tea party, he says. He heard the people of Annapolis, N. S., talking of it. Roach spent many years of his life on the sea. He bought a little cottage in Lynn with his earnings. This he promised to deed to Robert Brown, a hale colored man of 38, if Brown would take care of him the rest of his life. That was twenty-two years ago. Brown is now 60 years old himself and shows signs of getting old, but old Roach is still as spry as a cricket and does not weaken in the least. Mentally and physically he is in as good condition as ordinary men at seventy. His hair hangs in long black ringlets to his shoulders. Roach can neither read nor write, therefore has no need for spectacles. Since he was 15 he has been a tobacco chewer. How much older he might have been if he had never used tobacco Mrs. Partington alone would be able to tell.

The most interesting aged person now living, however, is probably Nagy Ferencz, a soldier of the wars of Napoleon, 121 years old. He is a Hungarian peasant, resident at Barcs, and his birth is duly recorded and certified.

Like old Roach, Nagy Ferencz cannot read or write, but his memory is, therefore, all the keener, his tongue all the glibber. He can tell personal anecdotes of many distinguished people who lived 100 years ago. The event of which he speaks with the deepest reverence was the burial of his beloved sovereign, the great empress-queen, Maria Theresa. He was present in person at her funeral, which occurred in 1780. He has all his wits about him, and is constantly on his feet, visiting a round of friends.

Nagy is certainly the oldest old bachelor now living, never having been married. How much experience he has missed, to be sure!

The old, reliable Evening Post has been stirring up several of its New York neighbors on the amount of space they devoted to the prize fight. It has counted up out of its own head and found that during a period covering two weeks before the fight and two days after it The World gave 48 columns all told, The Sun 46 and The Herald 35 to the affair.

The Post then asks the said papers why they continue to treat the winning bully as a popular hero, instead of the low, drunken bully he is. The fact is, perhaps on athletic grounds, but fact anyhow, that a good many more people took an interest in that prize fight than were willing to own it. For instance, it is said that the editor of a well known evening paper in New York editorially hoped that the "wild beasts would get the full extent of the law," the evening before the fight, and next morning was down town early, asking eagerly and excitedly whether Sullivan was whipping the other fellow.

Early in the days of the present administration a colored man was appointed stenographer in one of the departments at Washington. Immediately thereupon the whole army of colored messengers at the capital began to study stenography. They are diving deeply and intently into the science of dots and pot hooks. Each hopes that in time he, too, may be an official stenographer. Colored employes in the Pennsylvania Railroad company are studying so hard that it is said the officers whose messengers they are do errands themselves rather than disturb these earnest seekers after shorthand knowledge. An usher in the Pennsylvania general offices has made an invention which, he says, will allow cable street cars to cross other cable car tracks at intersecting streets.

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The Salt Trust Formed.

Articles were taken out at Albany on Friday for the incorporation of the North American Salt Company, which promises a gigantic combination equaling the sugar trust. In fact, many of those engaged in the sugar trust are members of this salt trust. The object of the company is stated by its prospectus to unify and systematize the salt interests of the United States and Canada by acquiring and operating the principal works. The capital is stated to be $11,000,000 and the principal men of the English salt trust are included in the list of incorporators. The properties under option to the company, as we learn from the New York Evening Post, and which it is intended to acquire, embrace 130 different works, producing now about seven eights of the annual production of salt on the North American Continent. These have been acquired either by direct purchase where it was desirable or by securing at a fixed price per barrel the entire product, in no one year to exceed the production of the past year. In order to pay outright for the properties, which embrace nearly all the salt producing properties on the North American continent, and to furnish capital with which to do the business, the amount of money required is $15,000,000.

Now look out for a rise in the poor man's salt equal to that on sugar. Blaine says trusts are private affairs—we guess they must be as they reach right down into the private purse of every man in the country.

Johnstown Despondents.

The total of registered losses in the Conemaugh Valley is between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, not including that of the Cambria Iron and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, nor such others as did not register.

So far the people have received the $10 a head fund, which amounted to $160,000, and the first distribution of the general relief now to be made involves $500,000, so that the sufferers have been paid $660,000. In the average case this amounts to about 1 per cent. of the actual loss, and if, as the commission says, only about $1,000,000 remains to be paid, there will 3 per cent. of their losses made good to the sufferers.

This state of affairs has depressed many, and the result is that hundreds have left the town. Probably for the first time in its history the Cambria Iron Company finds itself wanting men, several hundred positions being vacant. This may in some measure be accounted for by the fact that a reduction has been made and another is contemplated, but many are known to have gone away that they may the sooner banish from their minds the terrible ordeal through which they have passed and the impression it left on their minds. Hundreds have left because nothing but ruin meets the eye wherever they turn. Indeed, the work yet to be done in clearing up the town is so great, and the force of workmen employed so small, that men of judgement predict it will not be completed for next Summer.

The strike at the Homestead street plant of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., was definitely settled on Saturday and work will be resumed just as soon as the furnaces are heated.

The terms of the settlement are not positively known, but it is understood that concessions were made on both sides. The workmen, it is said, have agreed to accept a 20 per cent, reduction instead of 35 per cent., as proposed by the firm. The scale will remain in force for three years, ending in 1892, and instead of the scale year beginning with January, as proposed by Carnegie, it will commence upon July 1, the same as the Amalgamated Iron scale. Here we have another example of "Protection to American Industry." Carnegie protects himself and workmen with only a 20 per cent. reduction in wages.

A very interesting question has been raised anent a recent incident in Georgia.

John Pickett was accused of murder, tried, condemned, and executed. After his body had been hanging a certain time life was declared extinct, and the sheriff turned the body over to friends of Pickett. But life was not extinct, and the feeble spark yet lingering was carefully nursed into full flame again, and Pickett is, physically speaking, worth several dead men yet.

But what shall be done with him? Under the law he was condemned to death, underwent all the pains incident to execution by hanging, and was pronounced dead by the physician in attendance at the instance of the officers of the law.

Legally, therefore, he is dead to all intents and purposes, and should be reposing under several feet of ground. Really he is alive—as much alive as any man on the face of the earth, and is, probably, decidedly opposed to being thus interred.

Has the law got any further claim upon his life?

The New Catholic University.

March 7 Pope Leo XIII gave definite authority for the establishing of a great Roman Catholic university in the United States. It will be called the University of Washington. The ancient Catholic college at Georgetown will be supplemented by a course of higher studies, particularly in theology and kindred topics.

The new university will be open to students next November. The archbishop of Baltimore will be ex-officio chancellor. Students who have finished the course of instruction in other Catholic colleges in good standing in the country will be permitted to enter the institution at Washington without examination.

Bishop Keane is rector of the new university. A spacious building for its accommodation is now nearly completed. Bishop Keane made a careful inspection of the universities of Europe, getting ideas for the American one. It is his judgment that the German rather than the English model for a great seat of learning should be followed. The German model embraces the gymnasium and the school.

There will be special departments for professional careers, and it will be permitted to take up a particular study and pursue it. But, especially, there will be afforded to the priesthood, young and old, opportunity for a wide post-graduate course. The fosterers of the university wish to aid in giving to the world distinguished American scholars, by offering a field of "deeper study, of broader, higher learning."

A Worthy American Work.

The first three numbers have appeared of the new "Century Dictionary, an Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language." This magnificent work has been in progress a number of years. No one person could make a dictionary in our time. The learning required would be too vast to be attained in one life, such is the differentiation of knowledge in our age. The work of preparing the words in the Century Dictionary has been given out to experts in all the special departments, as law, theology, etc. The scientific terms have been put into the hands of Professor Elliott Cones, of Washington. The principal editor is Professor William Dwight Whitney.

The most important feature of these volumes is that they will be not only a mere dictionary defining terms, but an encyclopedia describing and explaining etymologically, historically and otherwise.

There are are now in the English language 200,000 words. It grows at the rate of several thousand a year. Certainly the person does not live who knows the meaning of all the words in the English language. Besides new words, new meanings and changed meanings are continually being added to the same word. Take the word "cable." Webster or Worcester would not have known what was meant if one had spoken to them of a submarine cable or a cablegram, or of cabling a message. Simply the application of electricity to the industries, and that chiefly in the last twenty years, has added several chapters to encyclopedic lexicography.

It is matter of pride and pleasure to Americans that we have in our own country the necessary ability and scholarship to carry through to the end a work of such importance as the Century Dictionary.

The late Mrs. John Tyler was a very brilliant and beautiful woman, charming to her latest day. She was a New York girl, not yet 20, and the president was thirty-five years older when he fell in love with her. She would not marry him at first, and must therefore go on record as one woman who refused the hand of a president. She thought better of it afterwards, however, and took him.

The magnetizing of watches by the numerous electric currents in cities is becoming a serious nuisance. Inventive genius is at work devising methods to obviate the trouble. One set of inventors are striving for methods to demagnetize a watch. This can be done by the same agency, electricity. Others are endeavoring to construct a watch which shall be non-magnetic.

The National Retail Shoe Dealers' association discussed at its last meeting, among other things, the question of how best to promote the honesty of employes. They reached at last the admirable conclusion that employes could best be made honest "by adequate wages and a good example of honesty and diligence in business." Nothing could be better.

An Awful Disaster in Japan.

The steamer Bedgie has arrived at Hong Kong. Its officers report a recent fire at Port Luchaw which burned twenty three hours destroying 87,000 dwellings. Twelve hundred persons perished in the flames and 400 others were killed. Nearly 170,000 people were obliged to camp out without shelter and were dying at the rate of 100 a day from want and exposure. The authorities are providing for their necessities.

A Philadelphia electrican gave his experience under the effects of an electric current, a few days ago before the commission in New York appointed to ascertain whether death by electricity under the new law was punishment cruel and unusual.

Lawyer Cockran's second witness was T. Carpenter Smith, a Philadelphia electrican. He said he had never known personally of any case where a man has been killed by electricity, but he has had personel experience with the currents, which led him to believe that the shocks, while painful, might not necessarily be fatal. He said he had been getting shocks ever since he had gone into that business, fourteen years ago. The first serious one was at the establishment of the Keystone Light and Power Company in Philadelphia. He came into contact with the wires of a dynamo of the Westinghouse make, catalogued as a "No. 1." and exactly like that which will be used in the state prisons in case the Gerry law is pronounced constitutional. Mr. Smith's contact was through the hands—perfectly unintended, he said, but nevertheless quite as perfect as it could be—and he got the full strength of the current.

It was a dynamo whose ordinary capacity was between 1000 and 1500 volts. At the time of contact its voltage, he thought, was possibly 1500. First he couldn't let go, couldn't do anything in fact, except stay there and let the current sweep through him. He says he remembers feeling as if he had been hit by a pile of bricks, then as if all the fillings in his teeth had been jerked out without ceremony, then as if he had been suddenly tied up in a knot, scourged all over with a bundle of loose steel rods and finally thrown with extreme force to the ground. Consciousness did not leave him, but he became stupid. When his grip on the wires relaxed he didn't appreciate what had occurred and mechanically went to work on what he had been thinking of before the accident.

The Pittsburg Post says: One of the most gigantic schemes ever manipulated in this community is at present being operated sub rosa. Its magnitude and scope are simply monumental and would radically affect a most important Pittsburg industry. It is nothing less than a plan of a syndicate of English capitalists who are making strenuous efforts to purchase all the steel works of this city. Their representative, it is understood, is now here sounding the various firms who would be solicited to sell out their plants.

Naturally this movement has created a prodigous sensation among the few gentlemen who have as yet been admitted to the conference of prospective buyers and sellers. Such a scheme would, if carried out, shake local industrial affairs to their very center. It would place the English capitalistic syndicate in the very heart of the iron and coal region of the United States. By well posted people it is looked upon as the entering wedge of an immense foreign corporation with endless funds at its disposal, but owing to lack of opportunity in Europe comes to this country to spread its tenacles all over the great industrial section of the United States.

Crops in Bad Shape.

Crops in the Canadian northwest and along the Dakota line are in bad shape. Farmers are almost destitute, and some instances are reported where they are subsisting on field mice and gophers. In the Canadian Northwest proper the crops are nil. A party of emigrants from the Souris country were met on Thursday at the boundary line. They had travelled 300 miles through well settled country on the Canadian side without seeing a fair crop, and say a great many settlers are leaving their land to drive their cattle to timbered country on this side.

Some families looked panic-stricken and had eaten nothing but potatoes and turnips for some months. They were afflicted with scurvy and were sacrificing themselves to save their cattle. At one place northwest of Turtle mountain a family of English emigrants had killed and were eating a young colt. The suffering in that isolated region will be awful and those who have means will leave in such numbers as to depopulate that section.

A representative for the Vanderbilts on Monday purchased the interest of the heavy stockholders in the Beech Creek coal company. Over $3,000,000 were involved in the transaction. The Vanderbilts are now the sole owners of the Beech Creek railroad.

In New York, Charles Giblen and Ferdinand Carolin were sentenced to be hanged August 23. This will make five men who are to be executed in the Tombs on the same day. The other three are James Nolan, John Lewis and Packerman.

Tax Liens.

The system of taxation in Pennsylvania has never been very satisfactory, and a decision just rendered in a Huntingdon County Court is likely to produce a still greater muddle.

It has always been held under the tax law of 1881 that tax assesments are a first lien on real estate.

Judge McPherson, of Lebanon County, who recently presided in the Huntingdon Court, in the absence of Judge Furst, has handed down an opinion in a case heard there that upsets this doctrine completely.

Judge McPherson holds that the provision of the law of 1881 making tax assessments a first lien on the property taxed is unconstitutional, and therefore no longer operative. The act has been n full operation in all the counties of the State since its adoption, and this decision is likely to cause no little confusion, and perhaps considerable litigation.

No question had ever been raised as to the constitutionality of the law until now, but lawyers who have read Judge McPherson's opinion concede that his reasoning is correct, and unanimously endorse the conclusions reached.

This matter is of no little importance to every county in the State, and every municipality as well, as likely to derange our tax system throughout. It is a pity, therefore, the next session of the Legislature is so far off, as the matter ought to be attended to at once, if such a thing were possible.

The Johnstown Tribune says: If all or half the stories are true that one hears about the amount of stolen money, jewelry, and other valuables in the possession of parties in this city and vicinity and down the river on both sides as far as New Florence, some systematic effort ought to be made to recover them. A prominent doctor of this city says that a relative of his at Nineveh saw a young man with a box containing $1,000 in gold which he had found on the river bank. Another prominent resident of this city said yesterday that for five per cent. of all valuables he would recover he could unearth $40,000 worth of stolen valuables. The statement has been made that parties living down along the river in Indiana and Westmoreland counties have their houses full of goods and valuables of all kinds gathered from the river and taken from the bodies in the flood.

In some quarters they are objecting to Gen. Hastings being nominated for governor, on the ground that Centre county is having more than her share. When we consider the number in this county fit for the position, Centre county is behind her proportion.

Announcements.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Howard Boro, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to Democraticusages.

We are authorized to announce that L. A. Shaffer will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to Democratic usages.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that Thomas F. Riley, of Harris Township, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Democratic usages.

Penn Township.

This is the most mixed up year we have had since my recollection. Last week some were cutting wheat, some making hay, cutting barley hauling in wheat, plowing, working corn, and some picking huckleberries.

J. M. Adams, of Williamsport, is visiting friends and relatives in this section, at the same time insuring persons against accidents. A few years ago he was insured and was working in a planing mill, slipped and fell with his arm over a planer knife, cut it off at the elbow; he got $500.

A Mr. Cole of Williamsport, a life insurance agent is canvassing this valley and meets with some success.

——Thursday was very warm.

——C. W. Hosterman is the new mail carrier between Woodward and Coburn.

——John Auman of Miles killed a 5 foot rattlesnake in his field a few days ago.

——Wm. Witmer's new saw mill 3 miles east of Spring Mills is now in operation.

——By an accidental discharge of a gun, George Waite, of Miles twp., had one of his big toes torn off.

——D. C. Keller while on the road yesterday buying cattle was prostrated by sunstroke, and had to be taken to his home.

——Desperate and characterless Rads want to drag themselves up to good company by urging Prof. Wolf for associate judge. The Prof. will be wise enough not to bite at such bait.

——Mrs. Kister, widow of Jerry Kister, of Aaronsburg who was killed in the army, died on 17, aged 71 years and 8 months. She died at Millheim at the home of her son B. F. Kister.

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DR TALMAGE'S SERMON:

The House on The Hills.

"In my Father's house are many mansions." John 14: 2.

HERE is a bottle of medicine that is a cure-all. The desciples were sad, and Christ offered heaven as an alterative, a stimulant, and a tonic. He shows them that their sorrows are only a dark background of a bright picture of coming felicity. He lets them know that though now they live on the lowlands, they shall yet have a house on the uplands. Nearly all the Bible descriptions of heaven may be figurative. I am not positive that in all heaven there is a literal crown or harp or pearly gate or throne or chariot. They may be only used to illustrate the glories of the place, but how well they do it! The favorite symbol by which the Bible presents celestial happiness is a house. Paul, who never owned a house, although he hired one for two years in Italy, speaks of heaven as a "house not made with hands," and Christ in our text *the translation of which is a little changed*, so as to give the more accurate meaning, says, "In my Father's house are

MANY ROOMS."

This divinely authorized comparison of heaven to a great homestead of large accommodations I purpose to carry out. In some healthy neighborhood a man builds a very commodious habitation. He must have room for all his children. The rooms come to be called after the different members of the family. That is mother's room. That is George's room. That is Henry's room. That is Flora's room. That is Mary's room. And the house is all occupied. But time goes by. and the sons go out into the world, and build their own homes; and daughters are married, or have talents enough singly to go out and do a good work in the world. After a while the father and mother are almost alone in the big house, and seated by the evening stand, they say: "Well, our family is no larger now than when we started together forty years ago." But time goes still further by, and some of the children are unfortunate, and return to the old homestead to live, and the grand-children come with them, and, perhaps, great-grandchildren, and again the house is full. Millennia ago God built on the hills of heaven

A GREAT HOMESTEAD

for a family innumerable, yet to be. At first He lived alone in that great house, but after a while it was occupied by a very large family, cherubic, seraphic, angelic. The eternities passed on, and many of the inhabitants became wayward, and left, never to return. And many of the apartments were vacated. I refer to the fallen angels. Now these apartments are filling up again. There are arrivals at the old homestead of God's children every day, and the day will come when there will be no unoccupied room in all the house.

As you and I expect to enter it and make there eternal residence, I thought you would like to get some more particulars about that many-roomed homestead. "In my Father's house are many rooms." You see the place is

TO BE APPORTIONED OFF

into apartments. We shall love all who are in heaven, but there are some very good people whom we would not want to live with in the same room. They may be better than we are, but they are of a divergant temperament. We would like to meet with them on the golden streets, and worship with them in the temple, and walk with them on the river banks, but I am glad to say that we shall live in different apartments. "In my Father s house are many rooms." You see, heaven will be so large that if one want an entire room to himself or herself, it can be afforded.

An ingenious statistician, taking the statement made in Revelation, twenty-first chapter, that the heavenly Jerusalem was measured and found to be twelve thousand furlongs, and that the length and height and breadth of it are equal, says that would make heaven in size 949 sextillion, 988 quintillion cubic feet; and then reserving a certain portion for the court of heaven and the streets, and estimating that the world may last a hundred thousand years, he ciphers out that there are over five trillion rooms, each room seventeen feet long, sixteen feet wide, fifteen feet wide, fifteen feet high. But I have no faith in the accuracy of that calculation. He makes the rooms too small. From all I can read,

THE ROOMS WILL BE PALATIAL,

and those who have not had enough room in this world will have plenty of room at the last. The fact is, that most people in this world are crowded, and though out on a vast prairie or in a mountain district people may have more room than they want, in most cases it is house built close to house, and the streets are crowded, and the cradle is crowded by other cradles, and the graves crowded in the cemetery by other graves, and one of the richest luxuries of many people in getting out of this world will be the gaining of unhindered and uncramped room. And I should not wonder if, instead of the room the statistician ciphered out as only seventeen feet by sixteen, it should be larger than any of the rooms at Berlin, St. James, or Winter Palace. "In my Father's house are many rooms."

Carrying out still further the symbolism of the text, let us join hands and go up to this majestic homestead and see for ourselves. As we ascend the golden steps an invisible guardsman swings open the front door, and we are ushered to the right into

THE RECEPTION ROOM

of the old homestead. That is the place where we first meet the welcome of heaven. There must be a place where the departed spirit enters, and a place in which it confronts the inhabitants celestial. The reception room of the newly arrived from this world—what scenes it must have witnessed since the first guest arrived, the victim of the first fratricide, pious Abel! In that room Christ lovingly greeted all newcomers. He redeemed them, and he has a right to the first embrace on their arrival. What a minute when the ascended spirit first sees the Lord! Better than all we ever read about Him, or talked about Him, or sang about Him in all the churches and through all our earthly lifetime, will it be, just for one second to see Him. The most rapturous idea we ever had of Him on sacramental days or at the heighth of some great revival, or under the uplifted baton of an oratorio are a bankruptcy of thought compared with the first flash of His appearance in that reception room. At that moment when

YOU CONFRONT EACH OTHER,

Christ looking upon you, and you looking upon Christ, there will be an ecstatic thrill and surging of emotion that beggars all description. Look! They need no introduction. Long ago Christ chose that repentant sinner, and that repentant sinner chose Christ. Mightiest moment of an immortal history—the first kiss of heaven! Jesus and the soul. The soul and Jesus.

But now into that reception room pour *the glorified kinsfolk*. Enough of earthly retention to let you know them, but without their wounds or their sicknesses or their troubles. See what heaven has done for them! So radient, so gleeful, so transportingly lovely! They call you by name; they greet you with an ardor proportioned to the anguish of your parting and the length of your separation. Father! Mother! There is your child. Sisters! Brothers! Friends! I wish you joy. For years apart, together again in the reception room of the old Homestead. You see, they will know you are coming. There are so many immortals filling all the spaces between here and heaven that news like that flies like lightning. They will be there in an instant, though they were in some other world on errand from God, a signal would be thrown that would fetch them. Though you might at first feel dazed and overawed at their supernatural splendor, all that feeling will be gone at their first touch of heavenly salutation, and we will say, "O my lost boy!" "O my lost companion." "O my lost friend, we are here together?" What

SCENES IN THAT RECEPTION-ROOM

of the old homestead have been witnessed! There met Joseph and Jacob, finding it a brighter room than anything they saw in Pharaoh's palace; David and the little child for whom he once fasted and wept; Mary and Lazarus after the heartbreak of Bethany; Timothy and grandmother Lois; Isabella Graham and her sailor son; Alfred and George Cookman, the mystery of the sea at last made manifest; Luther and Magdalene, the daughter he bemoaned; John Howard and the prisoners whom he gospelized; and multitudes without number who, once so weary and so sad parted on earth but gloriously met in heaven. Among all the rooms of that house there is no one that more enraptures my soul than that reception room. "In my Father's house are many rooms."

Another room in our Father's house is

THE THRONE ROOM.

We belong to the royal family. The blood of King Jesus flows in our veins, so we have a right to enter the throne room. It is no easy thing on earth to get through even the outside door of a king's residence. During the Franco-German war, one eventide in the summer of 1870, I stood studying the exquisite sculpturing of the gate of the Tuileries, Paris. Lost in admiration of the wonderful art of that gate, I knew not that I was exciting suspicion. Lowering my eyes to the crowds of people, I found myself being closely inspected by government officials, who from my complexion judged me to be a German, and that for some beligerent purpose I might be examining the gates of the palace. My explanations in very poor French did not satisfy them, and they followed me long distances until I reached my hotel, and were not satisfied until from my landlord they found that I was only an innofensive American. The gates of earthly palaces are carefully guarded, and, if so, how much more the throne room!

A DAZZLING PLACE

is it for mirrors and all costly art. No one who ever saw the throne room of the first and only Napoleon will ever forget the letter N embroidered in purple and gold upon the upholstery of chair and window, the letter N gilded on the wall, the letter N chased on the chalices, the letter N flaming from the ceiling. What a conflagration of brilliance the throne room of Charles Immanuel of Sardinia, of Ferdinand of Spain, of Elizabeth of England, of Boniface of Italy! But the throne room of our Father's house hath a glory eclipsing all the throne rooms that ever saw sceptre wave, or crown glitter, or foreign ambassador bow, for our Father's throng is a throne of grace, a throne of mercy, a throne of holiness, a throne of justice, a throne of universal dominion. We need not stand shivering and cowering before it, for our Father says we may yet one day come up and sit on it beside him. "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne." You see

WE ARE PRINCES

and princesses. Perhaps now we move about incognito, as Peter the Great in the garb of a ship carpenter at Amsterdam, or as Queen Tirzah in the dress of a pheasant woman seeking the prophet for her child's cure; but it will be found out after awhile who we are when we get into the throne room. Aye! we need not wait until then, We may by prayer and song and spiritual uplifting this moment enter the throne room. O King, live forever! We touch the sceptre and prostrate ourselves at thy feet!

The crowns of the royal families of this world are tossed about from generation to generation, and from family to family. There are children four years old in Berlin who have seen the crown on three emperors. But wherever the coronets of this world rise or fall, they are destined to meet in one place. And I look and see them coming from North and south and east and west, the Spanish crown, the Italian crown, the English crown, the Turkish crown, the Russian crown, the Persian crown, aye, all the crowns from under the great archivolt of heaven; and while I watch and wonder, they are all flung in rain of diamonds around the pierced feet.

Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
Does His successive journeys run,
His kingdom stretch from shore to shore,
Till sun shall rise and set no more.

Oh that throne room of Christ! "In my Father's house are many rooms."

Another room in our Father's house is

THE MUSIC-ROOM,

St. John and other Bible writers talk so much about the music of heaven that there must be music there, perhaps not such as on earth was thrummed from trembling string or evoked by touch of ivory key, but if not that, then something better. There are so many Christian harpists and Christian composers and Christian organists and Christian choristers and Christian hymnologists that have gone up from earth, there must be for them some place of especial delectation. Shall we have music in this world of discords, and no music in the land of complete harmony? I cannot give you the notes of the first bar of the new song that is sung in heaven, I cannot imagine either the solo or the doxology. But heaven means music, and can mean nothing else. Occasionally that music has escaped the gate. Dr. Fuller dying at Beauford, S. C., said: "Do you not hear?" "Hear what?" exclaimed the bystanders. "The music! Lift me up! Open the window!" In that music room of our Fathers's house, you will some day

MEET THE OLD MASTERS,

Mozart and Handel and Mendelssohn and Beethoven and Doddridge, whose sacred poetry was as remarkable as his sacred prose; and James Montgomery, and William Cowper, at last got rid of his spiritual melancholy; and Bishop Heber, who sang of "Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strand;" and Dr. Raffles, who wrote of "High in yonder realms of light;" and Isaac Watts, who went to visit Sir Thomas Abney and wife for a week, but proved himself so agreeable a guest that they made him stay thirty-six years; and side by side, Agustus Toplady, who has got over his dislike for Methodists, and Charles Wesley, freed from his dislike for Calvinists; and George W. Bethune, as sweet as a song maker as he was great as a preacher and the author of "The Village hymns;" and many who wrote in verse or song, in church or by eventide cradle; and many who were passionately fond of music but could make none themselves. The poorest singer there more than any earthly prima donna, and the poorest players there more than any earthly Gottschalk. Oh, that music room, *the headquarters of cadence* and rhythm, symphony and chant, psalm and antiphon! May we be there some hour when Hayden sits at the keys of one of his own oratorios, and David the psalmist fingers the harp, and Miriam of the Red sea banks claps the cymbals, and Gabriel puts his lips to the trumpet and the four and twenty elders chant, and Lind and Parepa render matchless duet in the music room of the old heavenly homestead. "In my Father's house are many rooms."

Another room in our Father's house will be

THE FAMILY ROOM;

It may correspond somewhat with the family room on earth. At morning and evening, you know, that is the place we now meet. Though every member of the household have a separate room, in the family room they all gather, and joys and sorrows and experiences of all styles are there rehearsed. Sacred room in all our dwellings! whether it be luxurious with ottomans and divans, and books in Russian lids standing in mahogany case, or there be only a few plain chairs and a cradle. So the family room on high will be the place where the kinsfolk will assemble and talk over the family experiences of earth, the weddings, the births, the burials, the festal days of Christmas and Thanksgiving reunion. Will the children departed remain children there? Will the aged remain aged there? Oh no; everything is perfect there. The child will go ahead to glorified maturity, and the aged will go back to glorified maturity. The rising sun of one will rise to meredian, and the descending sun of the other will return to meredian. However much we love our children on earth we would consider it a domestic disaster if they stayed children, and so we rejoice at their growth here. And when we meet in the family room of our Father's house, we will be glad that they have grandly and gloriously matured; while our parents, who were aged and infirm here, we shall be glad to find restored to the most agile and vigorous immortality there. If forty or forty-five or fifty years be the apex of physical and mental life on earth, then the heavenly childhood will advance to that, and the heavenly old age will retreat to that. When we join them in that family room we shall hane

MUCH TO TELL THEM.

We shall want to know of them, right away, such things as these: Did you see us in this or that or the other struggle? Did you know when we lost our property, and sympathize with us? Did you know we had that awful sickness? Were you hovering anywhere around us when we plunged into that memorable accident? Did you know of our backsliding? Did you know of that moral victory? Were you pleased when we started for heaven? Did you celebrate the hour of our conversion? And then, whether they know it or not, we will tell them all. But they will have more to tell us than we to tell them. Ten years on earth may be very eventful, but what must be the biography of ten years in heaven? They will have to tell us the story or coronations, story of news from all immensity, story of conquerers and hierarchs, story of wrecked or ransomed planets, story of angelic victory over diabolic revolts, of extinguished suns, of obliterated constellations, of new galaxies kindled and swung, of stranded comets, of worlds on fire, and story of Jehovah's majectic reign. If in that family room of our Father's house we have so much to tell them of that we have passed through since we parted, how much more thrilling and arousing that which they have to tell us of

WHAT THEY HAVE PASSED THROUGH

since we parted. Surely that family room will be one of the most favored rooms in all our Father's house. What long lingering there, for we shall never again be in a hurry! "Let me open a window," said an humble Christian servant to Lady Raffles, who, because of the death of her child, had shut herself up in a dark room and refused to see anyone: "you have been many days in this dark room. Are you not ashamed to grieve in this manner, when you ought to be thanking God for having given you the most beautiful child that ever was seen, and instead of leaving him in this world till he should be worn with trouble, has not God taken him to heaven in all his beauty? Leave off weeping, and let me open a window." So to-day I am trying to open upon the darkness of earthly separation the windows and doors and rooms of the heavenly homestead. "In my Father's house are many rooms."

How would it do for my sermon to leave you in that family room to-day? I am sure there is no room in which you would rather stay than

IN THE ENRAPTURED CIRCLE

of your ascended and glorified kinsfolk. We might visit other rooms in our Father's house. There may be picture galleries penciled not with earthly art but by some process unknown in this world, preserving for the next world the brightest and most stupendous scenes of human history. And there may be lines and forms of earthly beauty preserved for heavenly inspection in something whiter and chaster and richer than Venetian sculpture ever wrought. Rooms beside rooms. Rooms over rooms. Large rooms, majestic rooms, opalescent rooms, amethystine rooms. "In my Father's house are many rooms."

I hope none of us will be disappointed about getting there. There is a room for us if we will go and take it, but in order to reach it, it is absolutely necessary that we take the right way, and Christ is the way; and we must enter at the right door. and Christ is the door; and we must start in time; and the only hour you are sure of is the hour the clock now strikes, and the only second the one your watch is now ticking. I hold in my hand a roll of

LETTERS INVITING YOU

all to make that your home forever. The New Testament is only a roll of letters inviting you, as the spirit of them practically says: "My dying, yet immortal child in earthy neighborhood, I have built for you a great residence. It is full of rooms. I have furnished them as no palace was ever furnished. Pearls are nothing, emeralds are nothing, chrysoprasus is nothing; illumined panels of sunrise and sunset nothing; the aurora of the northern heavens, nothing—compared with the splendor with which I have garnitured them. But you must be clean before you can enter there, and so I have opened a fountain where you may wash all your sins away. Come now! Put your weary but cleansed feet on the upward pathway. Do you not see amid the thick foliage on the heavenly hill-tops the old family homestead?" "In my Father's house are many rooms."

Don't Pinch The Baby.

None of us would inflict such cruelty with thumb and finger, but how is it with baby's clothing—bands and straps and sleeves and ankle fastenings? Are we sure they are soft and giving on the sensitive flesh and tender little limbs.

How much our helpless babies can suffer from bands and bindings that choke and chafe them with their scratchy, goading edges, we cannot know, since our skin, doubtless, is thirty years older, and may be that many times tougher than baby's.

Perhaps we do know how irritatingly uncomfortable are the pinching sleeves of some wiry, rasping dress that we allow fashion to cut with too snug a fit to our arms. Then let us be merciful in cutting sleeves and arm-sizes for our little folks, whose tender flesh is sorely chafed by a rough seam, and whose arms round out so fast, and allow generous space for breathing and growing room.

All seams and bindings on baby's clothing should be made perfectly smooth and flat, and as soft as can be sewed from silk gauze flannel, and unstarched, finest cambric that no bungling ridges, or hard, scratchy edges may goad the sensitive flesh.

Not long since, I saw a fond auntie making under waists for her little nieces, one and three years old. The garments were cut from stout unbleached drilling that would wear like sheet iron and give almost as little.

For greater strength, the arm sizes were bound with a strip of the same stout goods, making a thick, scraping finish that was hard and rough enough to rasp the skin from an ox's neck if it had encircled it. But a no less cruelty was in the scimping dimensions of these arm holes, cut so small that the little fat arm could scarcely be squeezed through them. Not a bit of space allowed for the play and growth and breathing room for the poor little choked limbs.

In selecting boots for our little people we must see that plenty of ankle and instep, as well as toe room, is given the fast growing feet. You and I find acute misery in pinching boots, especially across the instep. How much more must baby suffer with cruel strictures cutting into her soft flesh and strangling sensitive chords.

I have seen sock ribbons and ankle-tie straps drawn so tightly that the plumpness of baby's ankles was pinched into a purple ridge, and who has not seen both scrawny and fat little feet so strangled in too snugly buttoned boots that the warm blood could not circulate in them and ice-cold feet be one of the evil consequences?

Little folks—and big folks, too, as for that—need breathing room all over: feet and arms and wrists and ankles; and common sense tells us to let them have it.

Plenty of breathing room, and good, pure air to breathe, with common sense, care and cleanliness, means a sound body and a sunny nature for the growing baby.

When your little one is fretful and troublesome, instead of attributing its irritability and wretchedness to colic or teeth or worms, as we are so apt to do, see if baby's miserableness is not caused by a cruel hunch or band or seam that somewhere is chafing or choking its person.—*Ladies Home Journal.*

CLARISSA POTTER.

RHODA BROUGHTON, the well-known English novelist, is forty-eight and a highly intelligent looking woman, although her features are hard and rather masculine. She is a good talker, and has a rich fund of humor of a very racy and piquant kind. Most of her literary work is done early in the morning. It is her custom to allow at least two years to elapse between the publication of her stories. She is fund of pug dogs and has a number of them.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY JULY 28, 1889.

Israel Asking for a King.

LESSON TEXT.

(1 Sam. 8 : 4-20. Memory verses, 4, 7.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Obedience and Disobedience.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams.*—1 Sam. 15 : 22.

LESSON TOPIC: *Warning Against Disobedience.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Israel's Choice, vs. 4, 5, 19, 20.
2. Jehovah's Protest, vs. 6-9.
3. Samuel's Warning, vs. 10-18.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Nevertheless the people refused to obey the voice of Samuel; and they said, Nay; but we will have a king over us.*—1 Sam. 8 : 19.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—1 Sam. 8 : 4-20. Warning against disobedience.
T.—Deut. 17 : 14-20. The law for Israel's king.
W.—Deut. 32 : 15-43. Rebellion punished.
T.—Psa. 78 : 1-32. Israel's disobedience rehearsed.
F.—Psa. 81 : 1-16. Israel's disobedience rehearsed.
S.—Psa. 2 : 1-12. Fate of the disobedient.
S.—Acts 13 : 14-43. Israel's history rehearsed.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. ISRAEL'S CHOICE.

I. A National Assembly:
All the elders of Israel gathered themselves together (4).
Go, and gather the elders of Israel together (Exod. 3 : 16).
The congregation was assembled at the door of the tent (Lev. 8 : 4).
Take the rod, and assemble the congregation (Num. 20 : 8).
Joshua gathered all the tribes of Israel to Shechem (Josh. 24 : 1).

II. An Importunate Demand:
Make us a king to judge us like all the nations (5).
I will set a king over me, like as all the nations (Deut. 17 : 14).
Nay; but we will have a king over us (1 Sam. 8 : 19).
Where now is thy king, that he may save thee? (Hos. 13 : 10).
Afterward they asked for a king (Acts 13 : 21).

III. A Persistent Refusal:
The people refused to hearken unto the voice of Samuel (19).
They and our fathers....refused to obey (Neh. 9 : 16, 17).
They....refused to walk in his law (Psa. 78 : 10).
My people hearkened not to my voice (Psa. 81 : 11).
I have called, and ye refused (Prov. 1 : 24).

1. "The elders of Israel gathered, ...and came to Samuel." (1) The nation; (1) The elders; (3) The prophet.—(1) Israel's representatives; (2) God's representative.—(1) Israel's errand; (2) God's answer.
2. "Now make us a king to judge us like all the nations." (1) The king demanded; (2) The conformity desired.—(1) The desired king; (2) The model kingdom.
3. "The people refused to hearken." (1) The people's demand; (2) The Lord's counsel; (3) The people's refusal.

II. JEHOVAH'S PROTEST.

I. Jehovah Rejected:
They have rejected me, that I should not be king (7).
Your murmurings are not against us, but against the Lord (Exod. 16 : 8).
He that rejecteth you rejecteth me (Luke 10 : 16).
He that resisteth the power, withstandeth the ordinance of God (Rom. 13 : 2).
He that rejecteth, rejecteth not man, but God (1 Thess. 4 : 8).

II. Acquiescence Granted:
Now therefore harken unto their voice (9).
Therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their own way (Prov. 1 : 31).
Ephraim is joined to idols; let him alone (Hos. 4 : 17).
Let them alone: they are blind guides (Matt. 15 : 14).
God gave them up in the lusts of their hearts (Rom. 1 : 24).

III. Protest Uttered:
Protest solemnly unto them, and....shew them (9).
The thing displeased Samuel (Sam. 8 : 6).
The Lord your God was your king (1 Sam. 12 : 12).
Your wickedness is great, which ye have done (1 Sam. 12 : 17).
I have given thee a king in mine anger (Hos. 13 : 11).

1. "The thing displeasing Samuel.... And Samuel prayer." Samuel's displeasure: (1) Its cause; (2) Its course; (3) Its consequences.
2. "They have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me." (1) God represented in his servants; (2) God rejected in his servants; (3) God accepted in his servants.
3. "Now therefore harken unto their voice." (1) Man's rebellious voice; (2) God's permissive decree.

III. SAMUEL'S WARNING.

I. They Shall be Subjugated:
He will take your sons....He will take your daughters (11, 13).
And they shall run before his chariots (1 Sam. 8 : 11).
When Saul saw any mighty man....he took him (1 Sam. 14 : 45).
And David sent messengers, and took her (2 Sam. 11 : 4).
Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle (2 Sam. 11 : 15).

II. They Shall be Despoiled:
He will take your fields, and your vineyards (14).
So shall no inheritance....remove from tribe to tribe (Num. 36 : 7).
Neither shall he greatly multiply to himself silver and gold (Deut. 17 : 17).
I will give thee the vineyard of Noboth (1 Kings 21 : 7).
The prince shall not take of the people's inheritance (Ezek. 46 : 18).

III. They Shall be in Despair:
Ye shall cry;....and the Lord will not answer (18).
Then shall they call upon me, but I will not answer (Prov. 1 : 28).
When ye make many prayers, I will not hear (Isa. 1 : 15).
Call ye upon him while he is near (Isa 55 : 6).
Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss (Jas. 4 : 3).

1. "Samuel told all the words of the Lord unto the people. (1) The Lord's words; (2) The Lord's messenger (3) The Lord's pupils.
2. "He will take." (1) The merciless ruler; (2) The sweeping spoliation (3) The impoverished people.
3. "Ye shall cry;....the Lord will not answer." (1) Dire distress; (2) Importunate cries; (3) Unanswered prayers.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

CHRIST THE KING.

Foretold (Num. 24 : 17 ; Psa. 2 : 6).
Glorious (1 Cor. 2 : 8 ; Jas. 2 : 1).
Supreme (1 Cor. 15 : 25 ; Rev. 1 : 5 , 19 : 16).
On David's throne (Isa. 9 : 7 ; Acts 2 : 30).
On God's throne (Rev. 3 : 21).
Has a righteous kingdom (Psa. 45 : 6 Heb. 1 : 8, 9).
Has a universal kingdom (Psa. 2 : 8 Phil. 2 : 9-11).
Has an everlasting kingdom (Dan. 2 44 ; Rev. 11 : 15).
Saints are his subjects (Col. 1 : 13 Rev. 15 : 3).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The result of the victory at Eben ezer was continued prosperity during the days that Samuel ruled Israel. The captured territory was restored, and for some years (see below) Sauel was the judge, as well as the prophet, of the nation. When he became old, his sons were associated with him, but proved unworthy (vs. 1-3). This occasioned the request with which the lesson begins.

The place was Ramah, the birthplace (comp. 1 Sam. 1 : 1, 19) and home of Samuel. But to determine its position has proved one of the most perplexing problems of biblical topography. It was in "the hill country of Ephraim," south of Gibeah, probably not far from Mizpah. At least nine localities have been named for it. The common tradition of the East points to Neby Samwil, but Dr. Robinson and later explorers identify this with Mizpah. Tristram and Conder identify Ramah with Er Ram, about five miles east of Gibeon, on the summit of a round hill.

The time was sortly before B. C. 1095. It should, however, be noted that many prefer to make all the dates from the choice of Saul onward four years earlier. According to the chronology suggested in previous Lesson Surroundings, the interval of prosperity from the victory at Eben-ezer to the present lesson was about thirteen years. According to Usher, the period is extended over about twenty-five years.

Vagaries of Etiquette.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS OF FARAWAY LANDS.

In Sweden, if you address the poorest person on the street, you must lift your hat. The same courtesy is insisted upon if you pass a lady on the stairway. To place your hand on the arm of a lady, in Italy, is a grave and objectionable familiarity.

In Holland a lady is expected to retire precipitately if she should enter a store or restaurant where men are congregated. She waits until they have transacted their business and departed.

Ladies seldom rise in Spain to receive a male visitor, and they rarely accompany him to the door. A gentleman does not offer to shake a Spanish lady's hand. For him to give a lady (even his wife) his arm when out walking is looked upon as a decided violation of propriety. If a Spaniard says, when you retire after a visit, "This house is entirely at your disposal whenever you may please to favor it," he wishes you to know that he regards you as one of the family—*uno de nostros* (one of us) as they express it. If the words are not spoken you can conclude that you are not welcome to call again.

In Persia, among the aristocracy, a visitor sends notice an hour or two before calling, and gives a day's notice if the visit is one of great importance. He is met by servants before he reaches the house, and other considerations are shown him according to relative rank. The left, and not the right, is considered the position of honor.

No Turk will enter a sitting room with dirty shoes. The upper classes wear tight fitting shoes, with goloshes over them. The latter, which receive all the dirt and dust, are left outside the door. The Turk never washes in dirty water. Water is poured over his hands, so that when polluted it runs away.

In Syria the people never take off their caps or turbans when entering the house or visiting a friend, but they always leave their shoes on the door. There are no mats or scrapers outside and the floors inside are covered with expensive rugs, kept very clean in Moslem houses and used to kneel on while saying prayers.

In China grief is associated with a white dress, in Ethiopa with brown, in Turkey with violet, in Egypt with yellow.

Etiquette requires in Chinese conversation that each should compliment the other and depreciate himself and all his belongings. It is affirmed that the following is not an exaggeration. "What is your honorable name?" "My insignificant appellation is Chang." "Where is your magnificent palace?" "My contemptible hut is at Luchan." "How many are your illustrious children?" "My vile, worthless brats are five." "How is the health of your distinguish spouse?" "My mean, good-for-nothing old woman is well."—*Detroit Free Press.*

DREW THE LINE AT A NICKEL.—First Boy—Will your cross your heart and take your oath that it is so?

Second Boy—You bet I will.

First Boy—Will you take your dying oath?

Second Boy—Yes, I will.

First Boy—Will you bet a nickle it's so?

Second Boy—No, I won't take such chances as that.

FARM NOTES.

HIGH STEPPING HORSES.—The breeding of these is much oftener recommended at present in the agricultural papers than formerly. True, the action of such is more showy, and on that account is preferred by those ignorant of its injurious effect upon the horse. He has to lift his feet to an extra height, which is tiresome, and prevents his accomplishing in such action as great a distance per day on a journey as he otherwise would if not obliged to raise his feet so high, and this with considerable less fatigue at the end of the day. As the feet are replaced on the ground, the impact of high steppers is much more forcible than of others, and this is particularly injurious to the feet and legs. When traveling on a stony road or a pavement I have seen horses made so lame in a few months, or even weeks of such work, that they had to be withdrawn from use and turned out on soft pasture for some time to recruit. Even with this relaxation, they were unfit to go back to hard roads and had to be employed for farm work or on mellow ground ever after. Quite low stepping, on the other hand, is to be avoided, as the horse is likely to strike his foot against any little rise of ground or obstruction on the rood and stumble badly, often falling down in harness, and endangering those riding in the vehicle to which he is attached, to be upset and perhaps fatally injured. A low stepper travels more easily and is less fatigued than those stepping higher. A medium between the two is best and safest.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CABBAGE PLANTS.—I have come to the conclusion this season that cabbage plants may be set in the open ground to advantage, much earlier than is customary. In the latter part of March, the ground being in fine condition and pleasant weather prevailing for some time, I took a few plants from a cold frame and set them out. In a few days a hard freeze came, the mercury going down to twenty-four degrees Fahrenheit. My plants shivered and looked blue, but revived with the warmer weather and now are decidedly ahead of those set later from the same frame. Possibly the later set plants would have done quite as well, but unprecedently dry weather, for the season, followed their planting. The earlier ones had the benefit of all the moisture that departing winter left in the soil. In my first regular planting of early cabbage this season, I tested carefully the relative value of small and large plants. Under equal conditions as to soil, moisture, time of planting, etc., I put out a quantity of fine, stocky plants averaging six inches in height. Beside them I set an equal quantity of small plants, none more than three inches high. At this writing all are flourishing, but if there is any choice between them it is certainly in favor of the piece set with the smaller plants.

THE Rose Bug is a hard insect to fight, and we have had no practical occasion to experiment with it in the work of the Botanical Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The old method was to knock the insect from the foliage or fruit into a pan of kerosene and water. This, however, is very slow work and not practicable on a large scale. At River Edge, N. J., they found last season that a mixture of pyrethrum and water made a very excellent liquid to spray upon the vines. It destroyed all the insects which it touched and seemed also to have a preventative action. The proper proportions can only be obtained by further experiment. Col. Pearson, of New Jersey, has also found that the original fungicide mixture of sulphide of copper and lime and water sprayed upon grape vines has both a poisoning and deterring effect upon the rose bug. This insect is one which I hope to have a good series of experiments made upon with a view of determining just what is best to be done.

SMALL FRUITS IN GARDENS.—Small fruits can be conveniently grown in a garden with but little loss of room. Currants, raspberries and gooseberries may be planted near the fence, out of the way of the vegetables, and will thrive better in such locations than any where else. Strawberries may be grown in close rows, and will give a fair yield on a small space. A few grape vines can be allowed to trail along the fence, or on arbors, and even a few peach trees may be grown, but it is better to have no trees in the garden, as the trees will largely appropriate the plant food and shade the plants from the warmth of the sun.

PUMPKINS should not be planted in the corn rows until the corn has been thoroughly cultivated and the grass kept out. A pumpkin vine among the corn rows sometimes interferes with thorough cultivation and harbors weeds. It does not pay to grow pumpkins if done at the expense of injury to the corn crop. Pumpkins may be planted among the corn, however, and with profit, if the ground is kept clean and no weeds allowed to seed.

FLIES and other insects often cause the stock to lose flesh, even when the best care is given. The small insects may give more trouble than the larger, being more numerous. Horses should be protected with nets whenever possible, and the pens and stalls should be kept clean. The hog pen is a fruitful source of insects, and should be well littered with dry dirt to absorb all liquids.

THE prune, which belongs to the plum family, will thrive on nearly all sections, but if grown near plum trees the fruit of both varieties will be injured, as the prune and plum hybridize. The trees bear when 2 years old, and give heavy crops when 4 years old. They should have the same cultivation as is given the peach. The fruit is free stone, and of a bluish color.

AGAIN in one direction may sometimes entail a loss in some other quarter. The bountiful rains of this season have given the crops an excellent opportunity, especially corn, but rains also benefit weeds and increase the labor of cultivation. The work is necessary and should not be neglected, as it may entail greater labor next season.

SCIENTIFIC.

Fully 99 persons in every 100, if asked to name the most precious metals, would mention gold as first, platinum as second and siver as third. If asked to name others, a few might add nickel, and a very few aluminum, to the list. Let us see how near to the truth they would be. Gold is worth about $240 per pound, troy; platinum, $130, and silver about $12. Nickel would be quoted at about 60 cents, and pure aluminum $8 to $9 to the troy pound.

We will now compare these prices with those of the rarer and less well known of the metals. To take them in alphabetical order, barium sells for $975 a pound, when it is sold at all, and calcium is worth $1800 a pound. Cerium is a shade higher—its cost is $160 an ounce, or $1920 a pound.

These begin to look like fabulous prices, but they do not reach the highest point; chromium brings $2000, cobalt falls to about half the price of silver, while didymium is the same price as cerium, and erbium $10 cheaper on the ounce than calcium, or just $1688 per pound.

Glucinum is worth $250 per ounce; indium, $158, iridium, $658 a pound; lanthanium, $175, and lithium, $160 per ounce. Niobium costs $128 per ounce, asmium, palladium, platinum, potassum and rhodium bring respectively $640, $400, $130, $32 and $512 per pound. Strontium costs $128 an ounce; tantaum, $144; telurium, $9; thorium, $272; vanadium, $320; yttrium, $144, and zirconium, $250 an ounce.

Thus we see that the commonly received opinion as to what are the most precious metals is quite erroneus. Barium is more than four times as valuable as gold, and gallium more than 162 times as costly, while many of the metals are twice and thrice as valuable. Aluminum, which now costs $8 or $9 a pound, will eventually be produced as cheaply as steel. When this can be done it will push the latter metal out of a great many of its present uses, as it possesses great strength, toughness and elasticity, with extreme lightness of weight. Its sources of supply are inexhaustible, and its present high cost arises from the difficulty of its extraction in a metallic form. Iridium seems to be chiefly used for pointing gold pens, and many of the metals mentioned have but a limited sphere of usefulness.

A correspondent writes to the *Scientific American* in regard to taking care of the hair: "Experience has taught me that it is best to keep all oils or grease from the hair. Don't let barbers oil it. I find wetting with water best. At least once a week rub the yelk of an egg, or half of it, well into the hair and scalp, and rinse off thoroughly with tepid water. It will promote growth and color, probably largely due to the sulphur in the egg. This process has started a new growth of hair with me, not very thick, but better than none at all."

Speaking of electric lights for mines, Mr. G. G. Andre says that, irrespective of the trouble attending the use of wire leads in underground workings, the danger of rupture and "short circuits" rob the system of the advantage which the lamp itself gives it, and that those who are occupied in the work of lighting fiery mines by means of electricity, provide means for generating the current within the lamp itself by some sort of galvanic cell of either a primary or a secondary nature. He acknowledges that the problem is beset with difficulties, but considers that there is good ground for heping that a sufficiently practical solution will be shortly arrived at.

THE NOON LUNCH.—Perhaps the doctor is right who says that a great portion of the sickness in this country is caused by the unpleasant habit of eating too rapidly. It is interesting to watch the average citizen when he goes into a restaurant for his dinner. He doesn't seem to regard the meal with any degree of fondness, but acts as though the eating of it is one of those disagreeable duties which confront a man at every step on the highway of life. He attacks the meal savagely, and you can hear his knife and fork rattling a furlong away. He shovels the food into his mouth as a hired man shovels corn into a shelling machine, and swallows it without chewing it. He pours down a lot of ice water when the meat is consumed, with a frantic endeavor to make it as indigestible as possible, and when the last sad rites are over he rushes to the cashier's desk and settles with an expression of relief mantling his radiant countenance like a rainbow after a storm. The stern physician says that people should eat very slowly, and while away the time between bites by conversation about the weather, the crops or any other cheerful subject. In this way the days of their years of their pilgrimage may be many.

ORANGE CUSTARD.—The yolks of three eggs, beaten quite light, five tablespoonfuls of white sugar, the juice of two and the grated rind of one orange, a little salt and one cupful of cream. Mix all well together; then add the whites, beaten to a stiff froth, stir lightly and bake slowly.

MAMMA, to Flossie, who has been lunching with a little friend—"I hope you were very polite, Flossie, at the table and said, 'Yes, please,' and 'No, thank you!'"

Flossie—"Well, I didn't say, 'No, thank you,' because you see I took every thing."

A NUMBER of young women in Cuthbert, Georgia, have organized an anti-kissing society. Those who have seen the members say that such a precaution was not necessary.

TWO VIEWS.—Passenger—Captain, you haven't quite as big a crowd aboard to-day as usual, have you?"

Captain—"We have 1500 passengers, sir."

Another passenger, a few minutes later—"Captain, it seems to me you haven't enough boats on this steamer."

Captain, with cold dignity—"I have boats enough for 250 passengers, sir, which is all my license calls for."

HOUSEHOLD.

PREPARATION OF VEGETABLES.—In hot weather we require a cooling and laxative diet, one in which fruit and vegetables are the chief constituents, and surely nothing could be more wholesome and palatable than fresh fruit, just ripe, and fresh vegetables, just matured, and properly prepared.

The excellence of vegetables hinges partly on their being gathered in proper time. This should be done if possible in the cool of the morning, while the morning dew is upon them. If you cannot gather them at that time, your next best time will be to gather them in the cool of the evening and set them by, in the ice-house or some other cool place, till you need them for cooking the next day. This plan has much to recommend it, for it serves to lessen the pressure and flurry of the morning's work.

The housekeeper hails with joy the first green vegetables that come to raise the siege of winter, turnip salad, lettuce and asparagus. Turnip salad is quite a palatable dish boiled with a piece of home-cured bacon, and in just enough water to keep it from sticking to the pot. If allowed to float about in a pot full of water it will be mean and tasteless. Boil the bacon a couple of hours before you add the salad. Lift it from the pot with a perforated skimmer, so as to thoroughly separate the water from it. Serve it with poached eggs.

Lettuce makes a pretty dish, but it requires a nicely prepared dressing to make it palatable. The following recipe for lettuce dressing is a reliable one: One-half cup of vinegar, one-half cup of water, one tablespoonful of white sugar, one tablespoonful of mustard, one tablespoonful of olive oil, one teaspoonful of salt, black pepper to taste; one or two hard boiled eggs sliced up and laid on top.

An inexperienced cook or housekeeper is not aware of the fact that different vegetables require a different length of time for cooking, so they sometimes commit the blunder of putting on every thing at the same time. It is an important branch of culinary knowledge to learn how long it takes to cook each different vegetable. To enable you to be accurate about this, you should have a clock in your kitchen. Of all the spring vegetables, beets require the longest time for cooking. They should be boiled two hours. It is a good plan to leave an inch of the tops so as to prevent the color and juice from escaping. When they have boiled perfectly tender slice them and then butter them. Some housekeepers also add sugar to them. Thirty minutes are sufficiently long to boil green peas if they are young and tender.

It is important to keep a colander, as well as a perforated spoon, on hand, so as to drain off all the water in which the vegetables have been boiled. As soon as this is done butter them liberally, as this makes them doubly palatable and nutritious. A dairy is the most valuable adjunct to the vegetable garden, for vegetables without plenty of butter are very insipid. Well buttered, however, they are sufficiently strong food in summer for any one who has not hard manual labor to do. I doubt not, too, that if the masses of our people could eat more fresh vegetables, properly prepared, and use more butter, eggs and milk, and less meat their stomachs and lives would be in much better order than they are now. Nothing more astonishes foreigners from the continent of Europe than the enormous amount of meat consumed by Americans, both the better classes and the working classes.

The Wisest Gift.

"I bought my wife a velvet sack."
Thus proudly boasted Mr. Brown.
"She'll be, with that upon her back,
The best-dressed dame in town."
But velvet sack or diamond ring
Can bring no balm to suffering wife,
Favorite Prescription is the thing
To save her precious life.

The great and soverign remedy, know the world over, for all female troubles, inflammation, cruel backaches, and internal displacements is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only *guaranteed* cure. See guarantee on every bottle-wrapper.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

HOW TO USE CANNED GOODS.—An "expert," writing to the *Grocer's Chronicle*, well says that canned goods should be turned out and eaten as soon as possible. If kept at all, the food should be covered up and put in a cool place—always, however, turn out of the original tin. The liquor around lobsters, salmon, and all vegetables, excepting tomatoes, it is desirable to strain off and throw away. Lobsters and prawns are improved by being turned out into a sieve and rinsed with clear cold water. Never on any account add vinegar, sauces, or any kind of condiment to tinned foods, while they are in the tins, and never leave such mixtures to remain an hour or two, if from forgetfulness it is done. All tinned goods are put up as fresh as it is possible to be, but unless corned or salted, will not keep if turned out, as freshly cooked goods will, and certainly not longer, as many thoughtlessly suppose or expect they will. Sardines, if preserved in good oil, and if of good quality, will be an exception; so long as the oil is good, the fish can be kept in the tins. But seven days is long enough to trust these before eating. Customers should not buy larger packages of canned goods than they can consume quickly; if they should, most of the fish and meats can be potted after recooking, sauces and seasoning being added. If the nose and eye are properly used, it is as impossible to partake of an unsound tin of canned food of any kind as to partake of bad meat, fish, or vegetables from a shop.

RASPBERRY SYRUP.—Mash and press with a spoon some very ripe raspberries, let them stand a few hours in a cool place, then strain them. Allow a half pound of sugar to each pint of juice and boil it at once. Let it boil slowly for half an hour; skim it well, or when you have taken it from the fire give it a stir, and any scum will sink to the bottom. When quite cold fill small, dry bottles, cork them well, using only new corks. Stand the bottles upright in a cool place. A little fine and fresh olive oil poured on the top before corking is said to insure the keeping of the syrup any length of time.

Quarrels would never last long if the trouble was only on the one side.

RARE PRESENCE OF MIND.—He had never seen a telephone, and his friend was showing him how it worked. It was in his office. He called up his house, and the wife came to the telephone. "My dear, Mr. Jones is here, and I have asked him to come up to dinner."

Then he turned to Mr. Jones and said:

"Put your ear to that and you'll hear her answer."

He did, and this was the answer:

"Now, John, I told you I would never have that disagreeable wretch in my house again."

"What was that?" spoke out Mr. Jones.

Women are quick. A man would have simply backed away from the telephone and said no more. She took in the situation in a second when she heard the strange voice, and quick as a flash came back the sweetest kind of a voice:

"Why, Mr. Jones, how do you do? I thought my husband meant another Mr. Jones. Do come up to dinner. I shall be so glad to see you."

DISHEARTENING.—"How are you getting along?" asked a traveling man of an acquaintance who had gone on the stage.

"Oh, I have met with a share of success. I played 'Hamlet' for the first time,"

"Did you get through all right?"

"Yes, except that I happened to stumble and fall into 'Ophelia's' grave.

"That must have been embarrassing.

"It was; but I wouldn't have minded it if the audience hadn't seemed so disappointed when I got out."

SELF-SACRIFICE.—"Have you a cigar about you?"

"No; I don't buy any now."

"What! and why, then?"

"Because I want to break you of the habit of smoking."

Weak and Weary

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling, to purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved." GEORGE F. JACKSON, Roxbury Station, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

MISS LULU, to grandmother—George and I have just returned from the beach, grandmamma, dear. The ocean to-night, as it reflects the rays of the moon, is so placid and beautiful. We sat there for nearly two hours drinking it in."

Grandmother—"Gracious, child, you oughtn't to drink so much on it. It'll make ye sick."

"Stuck to your business,' is very good advice, but still there are a great many people in the world who have no regular and profitable business to stick to; and there are others who are following a line of business which is manifestly unsuited to them. Now, when such is the case, you had better write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot give you a pointer. They have helped a great many men and women along the way to fortune, and now stand ready to assist you, too.

Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic.

Boils and pimples and other affections arising from impure blood may appear at this season, when the blood is heated. Hood's Sarsaparilla removes the cause of these troubles by purifying, vitalizing, and enriching the blood, and at the same time it gives strength to the whole system.

Fresh boiled milk with cut sugar will soothe a cough when other things fail.

Is it *probable* that what a million women say after daily trial is a mistake. *They* say they *know* by test that Dobbins' Electric is *most economical*, purest and best. They have had 24 years to try it. *You* give *it one trial.*

Sprinkle cayenne pepper in the resort of rats, and they will leave the premises.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the Standard Axle Grease of the world. Use it and save your horses and wagons. One greasing will last two weeks.

Horse-radish, as a poultice, is recommended for rheumatism.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

The Duke of Portland's family jewels are estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Better feed the inferior fruits and vegetables to the hogs than to send them to market.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

Many a vigorous, fruitful tree owes its existence to a mulch, at this season, when it was young.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Ideas are a capital that bears interest only in the hands of talent.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Spring fever, like malaria, is a convenient term that covers a multitude of laziness.

NO OPIUM in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

The man who can't be angry is a fool; the man who will not allow himself to be is wise.

One by one the roses fall, but "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar outlives them all.

The house showeth the owner,

FROM SAVAGE TO CIVILIZATION.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is a simple vegetable compound prepared from roots freshly gathered from the forests. The formula was obtained from the Creek Indians by the whites who had witnessed the wonderful cures of blood diseases made by that tribe. It has been used since 1829, and has been the greatest blessing to mankind in curing diseases of the blood, in many instances after all other remedies had failed.

Swift's Specific cured me of terrible Tetter, from which I had suffered for twenty long years. I have now been entirely well for five years, and no sign of any return of the disease.
Rogers, Ark., May 1, 1889. W. H. WIGHT.

One bottle of S. S. S. cured my son of boils and risings, which resulted from malarial poison, and affected him all the summer. He had treatment from five doctors, who failed to benefit him.
Cavanal, Indian Ter. J. B. WISE.

I have taken Swift's Specific for secondary blood poison, and derived great benefit. It acts much better than potash, or any other remedy that I have ever used. B. F. WINGFIELD, M. D., Richmond, Va.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

A FRANK EXPLANATION.—"Mr. Dashaway," said one of the real lady boarders as she polished her plate with her napkin, "I hope you will pardon me for mentioning it, but we ladies have been remarking of late that you never appear at the table twice wearing the same necktie."

"The fact is, madam," said Dashaway, as he glanced grimly at Mrs. Slimdiet, the landlady, "I must have some variety."

RIVAL CITIES.—Chicago lawyer—"And, gentlemen of the jury, remember you can't take this poor man's life without reducing the population of our mighty metropolis, an act of which I am sure such patriotic citizens as yourselves will never be guilty while Brooklyn puts in her absurd claim to being the third great city in the country."

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a *free* sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large-size package 50 cents.

A DISTINCTION.—"Did you get that box of cigars I sent you?" inquired his fiancee.

"Yes, dear."

"And how did you like them?"

"The box was very nice, indeed," he said, softly.

A BAD MISTAKE.—"Bromley, it was lucky that newsboy found your wallet, wasn't it?"

"Yes. It had 10,000 in it."

"But you only gave the boy a 20-cent piece."

"Why, bless my soul! I thought it was a quarter."

BABIES BARRED.—Mr. Jones—"Can you go sailing this afternoon, my love?"

Mrs. Jones—"If I may take the baby.

"Well, you mayn't. I'm not going to assume the responsibility of a squall.

WHEN everything appears unusually fresh we say the season is forward, and when a person is unusually forward we say he is too fresh.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS.
Red Cross Diamond Brand.
The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by mail. *Name Paper.*
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. *Sold everywhere.*

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
Trade Mark. **$1.00.** Sold by Druggists.

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FREE Government LANDS.
MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
SEND FOR Publications with Maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address
CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE or do you wish to buy a farm? If so address CURTIS & WRIGHT, 232 Broadway, N. Y.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour, 50 new articles. Call'gue and samples free. G. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

$5 to **$8** a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lizzie hot upon horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 66½ Whitehall St.

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For the treatment of Blood Poisons, Skin Eruptions, Nervous Complaints, Physical and Nervous Prostration, Bright's Disease, Impotency, Stricture, Discharges, effects of youthful errors, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. I will guarantee to cure. Medicines sent sealed from observation to all parts of the world.
Consultation free and strictly confidential. Write or call for book on SPECIAL DISEASES.
TO SUFFERERS OF YOUTHFUL ERRORS.
A trial package of medicines lasting 10 days will be sent free on application.
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FITS STOPPED FREE.
Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored.
DR. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVE RESTORER
For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS & FRAUDS.
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To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into
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The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address,
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The leading specialist in Youthful Imprudence. Young men contemplating marriage send for valuable Medical Book. Sent on receipt of 2c. stamp. Consultation hours 8 A. M. till 2 P. M., from 6 P. M. until 9 P. M. Closed Sundays.

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Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies.
Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of marvelous cures. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

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FLY KILLER
Makes a clean sweep. Every shoot will kill a quart of flies. Stops buzzing around ears, diving at eyes, tickling your nose, skips hard words and secures peace at trifling expense. Send 25 cents for 2 sheets to F. DUTCHER, 69 Albany, N. Y.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLDEST Dyestuffs.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JULY 25

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The June Production Compared with the Same Period Last Year.

HARRISBURG, July 18.—The June statement of the anthracite coal production, compiled from the returns furnished to the bureau of anthracite coal statistics by the mine operators, gives the total product of the month as 3,033,216 tons. Of this 1,693,892 tons were from the Wyoming region, 551,756 tons from the Lehigh region and 787,567 tons from the Schuylkill. This production is an increase of 55,567 tons over June of last year. The total for the year to date is 15,147,201 tons, a decrease from the corresponding period of last year of 1,008,253. The stock of coal on hand at tidewater shipping points June 30 was 833,764 tons. On May 31 it was 962,066 tons, showing a decrease of 128,302 tons.

The general distribution of the entire production of anthracite coal (38,145,718 tons) during the year ended Dec. 31, 1888, was as follows: To Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, 23,053,581; to New England states, 6,082,440; to the western United States, 5,039,568; to southern states (including Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia), 1,969,529; to the Pacific coast, 6,930; to Canada, 1,956,405 and to foreign ports, 36,965.

THE DEADLY OIL CAN AGAIN.

It Explodes and Fatally Burns Three Children in Lewistown, Pa.

LEWISTOWN, Pa., July 20. — Mrs. Michael Stein, of Maitland, this county, instructed her 9-year-old daughter to kindle a fire in the kitchen stove, which she did, but the fire proving stubborn, she poured some kerosene on the smoldering wood, and a flame gushed up, exploded the oil can, throwing the contents over the girl and her two little sisters, aged 6 and 3 years respectively.

The mother was ill in bed in a room adjoining the kitchen, but she immediately scrambled out and did what she could to put out the flames, which she did not accomplish until all the unfortunate children were horribly burned. She then rang the dinner bell and summoned her husband and workmen from the harvest field to the scene. The children all died.

Railroad Rivalry.

EASTON, Pa., July 20.—The Jersey Central is pushing ahead up this way and is trying hard to make inroads on the Lehigh Valley's traffic. By cutting rates it induced the Glendon iron company to convey its product in small cars across the wagon bridge over the Lehigh river at Glendon and then dump the same on Jersey Central cars. The company has also cut rates for the Thomas Iron company at Hokendauqua. The latter company is now building a wharf there to secure direct connection with the Jersey Central.

Death of Senator Stehman.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 18.—John M. Stehman, state senator from the northern district of Lancaster county, died at his home at Rohrerstown. Mr. Stehman had been ill for more than a year, and his death was caused by a complication of diseases. Mr. Stehman was 60 years old and had been three times a member of the lower house and was twice elected to the senate.

Moses Was Born on the Flood.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 17.—Griffith Williams and family of eight, all survivors of the Johnstown catastrophe, left Scranton to make their permanent home in Wales, the native country of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. Among the children is a boy who was born in the attic of a house that was being carried along by the flood. He has been christened Moses. The family has been staying with friends here for the past few weeks.

A Pennsylvanian's Short Honeymoon.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., July 20.—Frank Pearl was arrested at the residence of his father-in-law, Daniel Quigley, at 2 a. m., and taken to Beaver at noon to stand trial for perjury. Three weeks ago he married Miss Quigley, aged 17, at Beaver, procuring a license by swearing that she was 21 years of age. She left him a week ago in Pittsburg on account of cruel treatment, and he followed her with the result stated.

Charters Granted at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, July 20.—Charters were issued at the state department as follows: The B. A. Lynd & Son company, of Warren, for manufacturing soap; capital, $10,000. The Harrisburg Implement company, for the manufacture of farming implements; capital, $24,000. Pine Creek Logging and Lumber company, of Galeton, Potter county, capital, $1,000.

Strikes in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 17.—Fifty employes in the boiler works of the Dickson Manufacturing company, have struck against a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages. The motor men and conductors of the suburban railway lines also struck on account of a reduction of 15 cents per day in their pay.

The Red Cross in Charge.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 23.—The commissaries have all been closed but one and it will also be closed in a few days. The very needy will be given orders on stores. An affiliation has been made with the Red Cross society by which all clothing will be distributed by that society.

Smallpox in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—A malignant case of smallpox has been discovered in this city. The victim is an oil driller named Owen McMahon, who was sent from Canonsburg, Washington county, to Mercy hospital on Monday. Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

She Nursed Gen. Hancock.

SHARON, Pa., July 22.—Mrs. Mary Robins, aged 90 years, died here yesterday. She was never inside of a posoffice or on railroad train during her life. She had nursed Gen. Hancock when he was a baby.

THE AIR SHIP AT SEA

Aeronaut Hogan Believed to Have Met Death on the Ocean.

THE STORY TOLD BY A PILOT.

The Balloon Sighted About 200 Miles East of Atlantic City, Where It Collapsed in Sight of a Pilot Boat—A Theory of Death by Suffocation—All Hope Abandoned.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Captain Phelan, of the pilot boat Caprice, who brings news of the fate of Campbell's air ship and of E. D. Hogan, who had undertaken to steer it on a trial trip, was seen at the office of the pilot commissioners. He said:

"At 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday last, when we were about 150 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, running before a twenty-five mile northeast breeze, the lookout aloft sighted two schooners and a peculiar looking object lying near them on the surface of the ocean. One of the two schooners was to leeward of the object, which the lookout took to be a square rigger, and was bearing northward. The second schooner was bearing east-southeast. We made up to the object, and at about half after 6 made her out to be a balloon, about 50 to 60 feet in diameter. She was in longitude 71° 30', latitude 39° 46'.

The Balloon Breaks Away.

"As it was getting dark and we knew that probably some one was in danger in the balloon, we crowded on extra sail and fairly flew over the water towards it. At about 7 o'clock, one hour and a half after we had first sighted the balloon, when we were about 100 yards from it, the balloon parted from the heavy object in the water, which it had been dragging along and flew up into the air.

"When several hundred feet above the surface of the sea it was caught in the northwest wind and went forward east southeast at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. When we first sighted the balloon and drew close enough to make her out she was egg shaped and tugging very hard at what must have been the car. About five ropes held her to the car, which was buried several feet under water. The balloon was assuming all kinds of shapes, inflating and collapsing.

"At the last try it collapsed at the end, and assuming the shape of a pumpkin arose in the air. There was nothing hanging to the ropes of the balloon.

Where is Hogan?

"If Professor Hogan was in the balloon when we came up with her, then he was drowned. Assistance could not have been rendered to him by the schooner I spoke of as having been to leeward and bound northward. It is not at all improbable that the schooner bound east southeast may have something to say when she arrives at her destination. We cruised over the spot in which the balloon and its car parted. There were no signs of life, no evidence that a human being had found his death in the water. There were no floating objects. Everything was as quiet and as calm as a mill pond. At the time a heavy haze prevailed, though the sky was clear."

Was the Aeronaut Suffocated?

Many of Hogan's friends have given him up for lost. They think that he was asphyxiated by gas in the air ship and that the balloon then blew out to sea and collapsed after nightfall and that the heavy weight of the air ship with the dead man in it dragged the balloon down below the surface of the waters and that, like many a ship before, the whole outfit now lies on the bottom of the sea.

This seems not only possible, but probable, as Mr. Campbell says the neck of the balloon hung low down in the basket portion of the ship, in close proximity to Hogan, who must have, of necessity, inhaled more or less of the gas.

The popular impression is that Hogan, after seeing the under propeller fall off the ship, tried to repair the damage and climbed out of the cabin like basket for that purpose. Finding he could do nothing he returned to the car and then, while trying to open the valve, was overcome by gas.

A Balloon Sighted at Providence.

A dispatch from Providence states that at about 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening a big balloon passed over that city, heading in a direction that would have brought it up over Buzzard's bay or Vineyard sound in an hour or two. A great many people three believe that the balloon was the missing Campbell air ship, as no ascensions are known to have been made in that vicinity.

This air ship cost $2,500. Professor Campbell says he will at once set to work to make another.

Junior Mechanics Elect Officers.

HARRISBURG, July 19.—At the meeting of the state council Junior Order United American Mechanics, Peter Berkmyer, of Slatington, and J. V. Robbins, of Wilkesbarre, were elected representatives to the national council; A. J. Lambenstine, of Philadelphia, state warden, and G. W. Robotom, of Pittsburg, sentinel. Williamsport was selected as the place of the next meeting. The term of officers of subordinate councils was extended to six months. The representation to the state council was reduced to one from each council, after a long debate.

Hogan's Brother Injured.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., July 22.—William Hogan, of Jackson, brother of E. D. Hogan, the missing aeronaut, made a balloon ascension here, going 4,000 feet high and having a narrow escape from death. He jumped with a parachute and alighted upon a stone, breaking two ribs, and was dragged fifty feet, bruising his side and shoulder.

Two Men Killed at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, July 22.—Two men were struck and killed by the western express in south Harrisburg. One was about 30 and the other about 20 years old. The address, "John Keiser, Jersey City," was found in the pocket of one of the men.

Perished in the Flames.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 22.—Michael McGrath and his wife, an aged couple, perished in their burning dwelling near Frockville. The house was remote from any other and help could not arrive in time for the rescue of the inmates.

Shot Two Men and Two Boys.

CHICAGO, July 22,—Henry Nutt, a colored man 60 years old, shot two men and two boys Saturday night.

A CURIOUS CASUALTY.

Four Lives Lost Under Most Peculiar Circumstances at Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon four men lost their lives in this city under peculiar circumstances. A watch was dropped in a cess pool and the men were endeavoring to recover it. They dug a large hole at the side of the pool. This hole was filled with water by the rain.

One man stood on a ladder above the water and made an opening into the cess pool. The foul air and gas rushed out and overcame him and he fell into the water. A friend went to his assistance and was likewise overcome. One by one seven men fell into the water, which by this time was full of muck and slime from the vault. Three men were rescued, some by men who afterwards perished in attempting to save the others.

The dead are James Crawford, bricklayer; Alfred Kunkler, laborer; John Cleary, blacksmith, and Frank Maloney, plasterer. Crawford and Cleary were married.

JACK THE RIPPER.

Another Added to the Victims of the Whitechapel Fiend—Intense Excitement in East End of London.

LONDON, July 17.—One more murder has been added to the long list credited to Jack the Ripper in Whitechapel. The body of a woman, evidently one of the disreputable frequenters of the district, was found in Castle alley last night only a short distance from where the other murders were committed.

The body was horribly mutilated and bears undoubted evidence of the work of the fiend whose atrocities in Whitechapel have terrorized the whole district.

The police are as far as ever from a clew to the identity af the murderer and seem perfectly paralyzed.

The excitement throughout Whitechapel where the news of the discovery of a fresh victim of the "Ripper" has spread with lightning like rapidity is at fever heat.

Graham's Barrel Went to Pieces.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—Carlisle D. Graham sent another so called "life barrel" over the falls at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it met the same fate as the one sent over the cataract on June 23. The barrel was seen to go over the falls but must have had several ribs badly shattered, for after emerging from the mass of whirling water it quickly went to pieces. Graham had announced that if the barrel came out all right he would make the trip himself. In the near future he will construct another barrel of more strength than the two already sent over.

Protection Against English Syndicates.

NEW YORK, July 23.—It is reported that the brewers of the country who have not sold out to the English syndicate are forming a trust to protect themselves against the operations of the syndicate brewers. It is understood that many of the largest brewers in the country are in the movement. The plans involve purchase of raw material and sale of finished product through a common agency so far as practicable.

Food for a Shark.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 22.—Edward Roe, a young Englishman, while swimming in Cumberland sound with fifteen other boys from Fernandina, was caught by a shark which bit off the calf of one of his legs. Roe was taken into a boat at once, but bled to death before medical assistance could be obtained. This is the first instance of a shark attacking a man in these waters.

Dropped Thirty Feet in His Sleep.

NEW YORK, July 22.—John Barre, aged 48 years, who boards at No. 203 West Sixty-sixth street, fell from his bed at a third story window through the air shaft to the basement, a distance of thirty feet and was probably fatally injured. He sustained a fracture of the skull and shoulder and a broken leg.

A Bed Roller in the Cow's Stomach.

HAMBURG, N. J., July 22.—On the Sussex county farm where the poor are maintained there has been a sick cow the past month. Yesterday the cow died and Dr. Lautz was called to make an autopsy. In the cow's stomach were found a number of stones the size of large walnuts; also a cast iron bed roller.

Pittsburg's Johnstown Fund.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—The Pittsburg committee for the relief of Johnstown sufferers voted $400,000 of funds on hand to the state commission for distribution by the latter. The Pittsburg committee has decided to wind up its affairs and leave the state commission in charge.

Henry George Sails for Home.

LONDON, July 22. — Henry George sailed from Liverpool for New York on on the Umbria, friends from London, Birmingham, Reading, Glasgow and other parts of the kingdom accompanying him on board the steamer to say their last farewells.

Mr. Halstead's Disease Incurable.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A special to The Mail from Cincinnati says: It is reported here that Murat Halstead has been informed by his physician that his disease is incurable, and that death is a question of only a short time. Mr. Halstead is now in Europe.

Coal Oil Fireworks Proved Fatal.

COLUMBUS, O., July 22.—Tommy Williams, aged 5 years and his sister, Agnes, aged 3 years, put a lighted match in a coal oil can. An explosion followed and the children were so badly burned that they died in an hour.

Hundreds Rendered Homeless by Fire.

PESTH, July 23.—Four hundred houses and public buildings were destroyed by fire in the town of Paks. Many children are reported missing. Hundreds of people are rendered homeless by the fire and the greatest distress prevails.

The President's Pilgrimage to Plymouth.

BOSTON, July 23.—Ex-Governor Long has received a letter from President Harrison stating that he hopes to be present at the dedication of the Pilgrim national monument, at Plymouth, on Thursday of next week.

Iron Dealers Meet.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A meeting of well known iron dealers was held at the Oriental hotel, Coney Island. The meeting was private. Among those present are Messrs. Westinghouse, Hobart and Cathcart.

STRUNG UP TOGETHER

Kate Maxwell and James Averill Lynched by Cowboys.

THE RANGE QUEEN DIED GAME.

The Bodies of the Celebrated Cattle Queen and Her Guilty Partner Dangled from the Same Limb—They Stole Their Neighbors' Cattle—The Woman's Horrible Blasphemy—A Vacancy in the Sweetwater Postoffice.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., July 23.—James Averill and the notorious cattle queen, Kate Maxwell, have been lynched by cowboys. The bodies of the rustler and range queen dangled from the same limb of a cottonwood tree.

The scene of the lawless but justifiable deed of the midnight riders is on the Sweetwater river, in Carbon county, near Independence Rock, a landmark made historical during the rush overland to the California gold fields.

Averill was postmaster at Sweetwater.

The Range Queen's Accomplishments.

Kate Maxwell was the heroine of a sensational story which appeared in the newspapers throughout the country three months ago, when she raided a gambling house and recovered a large sum of money won from her employes.

Stockmen of the Sweetwater region have been the victims of cattle thieves for years. On account of prejudice against the large outfits it has been impossible to convict on this charge, and the rustlers have become very bold.

Averill and his remarkable partner have been very active in thieving. The woman could hold her own on the range, riding like a demon, shooting on the slightest pretext and handling the lariat and branding iron with the skill of the most expert vaquero.

The Vigilantes Decide to Act.

Fifty freshly branded yearling steers were counted in the Averill and Maxwell herds Saturday morning. A stock detective whose suspicions were aroused was driven from the place when he was noticed viewing the stolen property. This circumstance was reported to the ranchmen, who determined to rid the country of the desperate pair. Averill and the woman have several times been ordered to emigrate or cease appropriating cattle, but had disregarded all warnings.

After her celebrated gambling house escapade Mrs. Maxwell degenerated from a picturesque western character into a reckless prairie virago of loose morals and lost most of her following, but continued partnership with the postmaster.

The Pair Overpowered.

Word was passed along the river and fifteen to twenty men gathered at a designated place and galloped to the cabin of Averill and Cattle Kate without unnecessary noise. The rustlers were at home and a peep through a window disclosed the thieves and a boy in their employ sitting beside a rude fireplace smoking cigarettes. As half a dozen men rushed into the room a Winchester was poked through each window and a command to throw up their hands given with unmistakable earnestness. The trio sprang for their weapons, but were quickly overpowered.

Averill begged and whined, protesting his innocence. Kate cursed. Her execration of the lynchers was something terrible in its way. She cursed everything and everybody, challenging the deity to harm her if he possessed the power.

Couldn't Gag the Woman.

An attempt was made to gag her, but her struggling was so violent that this was abandoned. She called for her own horse to ride to the tree selected for a scaffold, and vaulted astride the animal's back from the ground. Averill did not resist, and the boy, who had been told that he would not be harmed, followed. Either end of the same rope was fastened about the necks of the rustlers as they sat in their saddles. The boy made a pass with a knife at the man who was preparing Kate for hanging. He was knocked insensible by a blow with the butt of a revolver. The lad was a nephew of the bandit queen.

Their Dying Requests.

When preparations for the execution had been completed Averill and the woman were asked to speak. The man spoke only of his office, saying that he did not wish a certain man to be his successor. He was promised the influence of the party for another candidate. Kate made quite an address. She wished the affair kept as quiet as possible, desiring that her mother be kept in ignorance of her disgraceful career and tragic death. It was useless to deny that their herd had been stolen from the ranchmen of that section, but if they did not wish to divide it among themselves she would like to have it sold and the money given to a home for wayward girls.

She Died Cursing.

Kate bade her nephew good-by and commenced to deliver a blasphemous harangue. The horses were led from under the pair while Kate was still cursing. Both kicked in lively style for ten or fifteen minutes. A few bullets were fired into Averill's body and the lynchers rode away.

It is doubtful if an inquest will be held and the executioners have no fears of trouble.

The cattle men have been forced to this and more hangings will follow unless there is less stealing.

Another Rumor About Tanner Denied.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The published report of the pension office troubles and the dismissal without sanction from Commissioner Tanner of Drs. Coolidge, Mason and Bell, three medical examiners in his office, is denied at the interior department. Assistant Secretary Bussey says no discharges have been made unless recommended by Commissioner Tanner.

Our Flag on the Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18. — President Austin Corbin, of the Reading road and of the Rapid Transit Steamship company, has bought 3,200 acres of land and water front at Montauk, L. I., for a landing place for his new proposed steamship line. The steamships will be eight in number and will be built here.

Preaching Against McDow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—The McDow verdict was the subject of discourse in most of the pulpits here yesterday.

Mr. Blaine Visits Senator Hale.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 23. — Mr. Blaine has gone to Ellsworth, where he will visit Senator Hale.

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WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
..	..	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
..	..	Montandon	5 56 a m
..	..	Williamsport	7 10 a m
..	..	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
..	..	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
..	..	Renovo	8 55 a m
..	arr at	Erie	4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
..	..	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
..	..	Montandon	10 12 a m
..	..	Williamsport	11 10 a m
..	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	8 50 a m
..	..	Harrisburg	12 15a m
..	..	Montandon	2 03 a m
..	arr at	Williamsport	3 05 p m
..	..	Lock Haven	4 15 p m
..	..	Renovo	5 15 p m
..	..	Kane	9 10 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
..	..	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
..	..	Montandon	5 54 p m
..	..	Williamsport	7 10 p m
..	..	Lock Haven	7 37 p m
..	arr at	Renovo	8 50 p m

(Sunday Train.

WMSPORT EXP	leaves	Philadelphia	5 34 a m
..	..	Harrisburg	9 00 a m
..	..	Montandon	11 03 a m
..	arrives at	Williamsport	11 59 a m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
..	..	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
..	..	Williamsport	8 15 a m
..	..	Montandon	9 17 a m
..	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
..	..	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
..	..	Renovo	10 20 a m
..	..	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
..	..	Williamsport	12 20 p m
..	..	Montandon	1 20 p m
..	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
..	..	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 35 p m
..	..	Lock Haven	5 35 p m
..	..	Williamsport	6 35 p m
..	..	Montandon	7 37 p m
..	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45 p m
..	..	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	3 00 p m
..	..	Renovo	10 30 p m
..	..	Lock Haven	11 15 p m
..	..	Williamsport	12 20 a m
..	..	Montandon	1 20 a m
..	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 a m
..	..	Philadelphia	6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP	leaves	Williamsport	1 30 a m
..	..	Montandon	2 30 a m
..	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
..	..	Philadelphia	10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East. Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
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Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P.M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m and 7.25 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.29 p m 1.23 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 40 p m.

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SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Sorrows of the Fatherless in the Pennsylvania Schools.

A LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

The Forthcoming Inspection of the Chester Springs School Is Expected to Develop Some Damaging Facts—Bad Food and Abusive Treatment—Selfish and Mercenary Management.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., July 22.—A forthcoming investigation of the soldiers' orphan schools of this state by a legislative commission promises to wipe several of the institutions out of existence, and among the number to go there is a prevailing opinion that the one known as Chester Springs school, in this county, will be conspicuous because of the recent expositions of cruelty to the pupils said to have been practiced by the professor in charge and his subordinates.

In anticipation of a hearing before the commission the friends of the abused children, prominent among whom are leading members of the Grand Army of the Republic of this county, are preparing such testimony as will be most damaging and must strike the members of that body with painful suprise.

Bad Food and Abuse.

The evidence which will be produced against the methods governing the Chester Springs school will, it is said, show that insufficient food—and that, too, of a badly prepared character—has been furnished the pupils, although ample provision has been made for supplying them with plenty, and of a good and wholesome kind. It will also be shown that little children have been repeatedly struck in the face by those in charge, producing contusions that led to their being unable to leave their rooms for days, to say nothing of innumerable whippings with heavy withes, which have left scars on their bodies for months afterward.

Inhuman Punishment.

Added to these punishments it will be shown, it is said, that in numerous instances pupils, some of them young girls of 16 years, have been confined in their rooms and denied the refreshing influences of sleep in order to atone for some trival breach of the discipline of the school and to force them to confirm to the dictatorial spirit of the teacher's will.

Playthings used by the little ones have been in same instances converted into means of punishment, one little boy, it is alleged, having been struck in the face by a string of common spools with which he was amusing himself, the spools cutting his face, causing blood to flow.

Guarding Against Exposure.

The subordinate teachers and others in charge have, it is charged, lately been led to watch with zealous care over their charges in order that they might not communicate any of their troubles to visitors. It is expected that evidence will be presented in the coming investigation that a careful system of espionage has been resorted to, in which certain certain pupils have been deputized to exert a painstaking watch over their fellows in order to learn if any are guilty of communicating to outsiders the stories of the inflictions practiced by the school management.

Outlived Their Usefulness.

The general feeling is that this school and others of the same character have long since served their purpose in caring for the orphans of the soldiers, and had they been discontinued five years or more ago it would have been to the credit or the state. Of late years they have been in the hands of private parties, who have conducted them for selfish purposes, and public sentiment has now reached that point which demands that they shall no longer be permitted to exist.

Professor Van Horn, of the Chester Springs school, went to Europe a few months ago.

Pennsylvania Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following fourth class postmasters for Pennsylvania have been appointed:

F. H. Craig, Aldenville; C. W. Pickering, Andalusia; John N. Billing, Dillingersville; D. M. Bidlack, Ghent; Samuel Reisinger, Gibbons Glade; William May, Grand Tunnel; John C. Hilbert, Lansdowne; H. H. Hartman, Hoyt; David R. Porter, Port Perry; John D Dumphey, Swires; J. M. Sprecher, Vogansville.

Birdsboro Nailers' Strike Settled.

BIRDSBORO, Pa., July 23.—The difficulty between the nailers and the E. & G. Brooke Iron company has been settled, the former having agreed to accept a reduction of 16 2-3 per cent. They will be paid the same rate of wages as now prevails at the Pottstown Nail works. Some of the employes in other departments are still unable to come to terms and it is not definitely known when the works will be started.

Quay and Cameron at Donegal.

HARRISBURG, July 23.—Senators Cameron and Quay have gone to Donegal, the famous county seat of the late Gen. Cameron. Both gentlemen were apparently in excellent health and their rest at Donegal will be much enjoyed. They will remain at the old fashioned farm house several days and their talks on state politics would make interesting reading.

Bitten by a Mad Hog.

MYERSTOWN, Pa., July 17.—A few days ago a mad dog bit a number of animals on the farm of Washington Walborn, one mile from this place. A hog soon showed unmistakable symptoms of rabies. In an unguarded moment Samuel Walborn was bitten in the knee by the hog, and is now suffering from hydrophobia. His condition is critical.

Coal Operators Shut Down.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Joseph Walton & Co., large coal operators in the lower pools, have shut down till next winter. The poor condition of southern markets and obstructions on the river by bridges being built by the Pan Handle Railroad company, making double tripping necessary, is given as the cause.

Boodler McQuade Acquitted.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 20.—After an impartial charge by the judge the jury in the McQuade case retired and in twenty minetes returned with a verdict of not guilty. The first two ballots stood 11 to 1 for acquittal, the third was unanimous.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Kilrain says he has parted forever from Charley Mitchell. He is not likely to be arrested in Baltimore.

Two more bodies were found at Johnstown.

Albert Bulow was hanged at Little Falls, Minn., this morning. A recent Minnesota statute prohibits the publication of accounts of executions, but the leading papers of the state propose to test the constitutionality of the law and will print full reports.

Detective Norris appeared in the Tombs police court in New York with a requisition for the arrest of Charley Mitchell and "Mike" Donovan, who looked after Kilrain's interests in the battle with Sullivan.

Mrs. Alice Honey called at the government printing office in Washington to see her husband, who had applied for a divorce. He refused to see her and she shot herself. Her wound is fatal.

Burke's extradition will not be issued till July 26.

It is rumored that Pope Leo has summoned Archbishop Corrigan to Rome in connection with the McGlynn case.

A hermitess 80 years old has been discovered living on the banks of the Raritan, within a few miles of New Brunswick, N. J. She keeps twenty-eight cats, fifteen dogs and a goat.

President Harrison cabled congratulations to the emperor of Brazil on his escape from the assassin's bullet.

Five more bodies were recovered at Johnstown Friday.

The National Educational association decided to hold its next convention at St. Paul.

It is said that our state department does not intend to drop the case of the three American ladies unlawfully imprisoned in France.

Turkey has joined the triple alliance, and the effect is the reverse of peaceful in its immediate tendencies.

Work on the Nicaragua canal is progressing satisfactorily.

Slugger John L. Sullivan is still in New York. Slugger Mitchell has sailed for Europe.

The official programme of American anarchists has been published, and nine men have been appointed to carry on the agitation.

John F. Hubbard, the negro steward of the schooner Mosquito, who was brought to New York in irons, escaped while the vessel was making fast to her dock.

As the Cunard steamer Etruria was about to start from her dock in New York the gangplank amidships gave way and several ladies were slightly bruised and badly frightened.

There are no tidings of Professor Hogan, the aeronaut, but Inventor Campbell still thinks he has been picked up at sea.

The jury in the case of Mr. William O'Brien against Lord Salisbury for slander returned a verdict in favor of Lord Salisbury.

Governor Beaver received £180 from the sultan of Turkey for the Johnstown sufferers.

Ex-Governor Nelson Dewey, of Wisconsin, died at Cassville, Wis., aged 75.

The trial at Mays Landing, N. J., of Edward Stevens for the murder of Hugh Hance last January will commence tomorrow.

Private Hower, of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, fell from the cars at Heckla, Pa., and was fatally injured.

The Hamburg-American Packet company's steamer Columbia, now on her way across the ocean for the first time, is a sister ship of the already famous Augusta Victoria and is expected to make a fast record.

An unknown man was killed by the cars at South Elizabeth, N. J., and his body carried into Elizabeth on the cowcatcher.

In trying to jump a train at Cuthbert, Ga., Judge John Clark fell under the wheels and his head was almost entirely severed from his body.

In the house of commons John Morley offered a resolution addressed to the queen stating that in the opinion of the house the present grants made to the family should suffice for all proper purpose.

The Rev. E. F. Rankin died of heart disease at Newark.

To Succeed Governor Lowry.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—The Times Democrat, Jackson, Miss., special says ex-Governor John M. Stone was nominated on the first ballot for governor by the state Democratic convention. The conventiou was called to order by chairman Kyle, of the state committee. About 1,000 delegates were present. All the counties were represented and there were no contests.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—In the local market the early dealings developed an improving tendency, and a firmer tone characterized all the leading stocks.

The total coal shipments of the Huntingdon and Broad Top last week was 29,438, an increase of over 10,000 tons over the corresponding week of 1888. The total shipments to date for this year are 632,362 tons.

Following are the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	52¾	Reading g. m. 4s.	90
N. Pac. com	26	Reading 1st pf. 5s	80
N. Pac. pref	61¾	Reading 2d pf. 5s.	65
Pennsylvania	51¼	Reading 3d pf. 5s.	—
Reading	21⅜	H. and B. T. com.	—
Lehigh Nav.	52	H. and B. T. pf.	45¾
St. Paul	67¾	W., N. Y. and P.	—

The Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Cotton ruled firm but quiet at 11½c. per pound for middling uplands.

Bran ranged from $12.50@14.50 per ton as to quality.

Flour and Meal—Flour was quiet but steady, with sales of 1,500 barrels, including Pennsylvania family, at $4.25; winter clears $4.25@4.60; do. straight, at $5.75@5.00; do. patent, at $5.25@5.50, and Minnesota patents, at $6.00@6.10. Rye flour, $3 per barrel for choice.

Grain—At the 1 p. m. call wheat had 86c. bid for July; 83¾c. for August; 83¾c. for September; 84¼c. for October. Corn had 43¼c. bid for July; 43¼c. for August; 43½c. for September; 43¾c. for October. Oats had 34¼c. bid for July; 31¾c. for August; 30¾c. for September; 31½c. for October.

The Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Oil opened at 95½c., advanced to 98¾c. and closed at 97¾c.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The market opened at 95¼c., advanced to 98¾c. and closed at 98c.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—"Dollar oil" has again been reached. The market opened at 95½c., declined to 94¾c., then advanced rapidly to $1.00, after which it reacted to 98¾c. at noon.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Petroleum is steady; refined, 7 10.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Petroleum is quiet; S. W. 110, 7½c.

Boy—Mother, since I have been using *Wolff's Acme Blacking* my shoes wear longer than ever before, and I never get my feet wet, but I do not think they look as smooth as when I first used it.

Mother—Indeed, my son, I am sorry you are so careless. You forget that even a good thing is only good when properly used. You have not even looked at the directions, for they are yet around the neck of the bottle. Now you must read them, and they will get you out of your trouble. Your father and I keep our shoes in elegant order by its use. I use it about once a month and papa about once a week.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Is wonderful; preserving and Waterproofing any leather; giving it a deep, rich black lustre which lasts a week. *Don't use oftener.* Do not confound ACME Blacking with any other. Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c. Try it on your Harness.

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" S. W	Patrick Garrety
" W. W	Joseph W Gross
Centre Hall Borough	J W M'Cormick
Howard Borough	M I Gardner
Milesburg Borough	J Willis Weaver
Millheim Borough	C W Harter
Philipsburg, 1st W	J D Ritter
" 2d W	J H Riley
" 3d W	Jackson Gorton
Unionville Borough	L J Bing
Benner	John Mechtley
Boggs, N P	Philip Confer
" W P	T F Adams
" E P	H L Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Curtin	T S Delong
Ferguson, E P	John T M'Cormick
" W P	Samuel Harpster Jr
Gregg, S P	Geo B Crawford
" N P	J C Rossman
Haines, E P	J A Bowersox
" W P	C A Weaver
Halfmoon	Wm Bailey
Harris	C C Meyer
Howard	Franklin Dietz
Huston	John Q Miles
Liberty	D W Herring
Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J J Gramley
Patton	D L Meek
Penn	W F Smith
Potter, N P	B F Arney
" S P	G L Goodheart
Rush, S P	Hugh McCann
" N P	R C Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W P	Patrick Kelly
" E P	R J Haynes Jr
Spring	J N Brooks
Taylor	Wm T Hoover
Union	Aaron Fahr
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The thrilling experiences, pathetic incidents, deeds of heroism, unparalleled suffering, devastation and death, and the sympathy shown in the contributions of millions for their relief, form a History of the most intense interest to all, and a history every one will want to preserve in book form. It certainly offers a great opportunity for agents—a host of whom will be needed to supply the demand for this work.

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A Sleepy Little School.

A funny old professor kept a school for little boys,
And he'd romp with them in playtime, and he wouldn't mind their noise;
While in his little schoolroom, with its head against the wall,
Was a bed of such proportions it was big enough for all,

"It's for tired little pupils," he explained, "for you will find
How very wrong indeed it is to force a budding mind;
Whenever one grows sleepy and he can't hold up his head,
I make him lay his primer down and send him off to bed!

And sometimes it will happen on a warm and pleasant day,
When the little birds upon the trees go tooral-looral-lay,
When wide-awake and studious it's difficult to keep,
One by one they'll get a nodding till the whole class is asleep!

Then before they're all in dreamland and their funny snores begin,
I close the shutters softly so the sunlight can't come in;
After which I put the school books in their order on the shelf,
And with nothing else to do, I take a little nap myself!"

—*Malcolm Douglass, in St. Nicholas.*

THE LADY WITH THE IRON BRACELET.

Hinton took the tickets as the train was running into the station; in hastily snatching up the change a half sovereign slipped from his fingers. It took us a couple of minutes to find it, and then the train was lost.

"Three-quarters of an hour to wait in this hole," Hinton groaned. "Better walk over the hills to Chorley. The train is due there at 9.15; we can do it easily."

We did it a little too easily; the train was in sight before we reached Chorley. We leapt over the railings and ran along the line; the train passed us at the signal box and we overtook it as it came to a stop.

The last carriage was a third class; a young lady leaning through the open window of the end compartment, looked towards us anxiously.

"Will you be good enough to open the door," she asked, as we drew near. We both stopped. Hinton brushed past me to tender the service; he was younger than I, his gallantry was boundless and the present appeal to it was made by one of singularly prepossessing appearance. It was not a common face that smiled down on us, showing a long row of dazzling teeth, a white, sensitive nose, an intelligent forehead, from which the hair was drawn back assertively, and a pair of dark gray eyes, capable of anything; not a common figure that stood revealed when the door was opened—all graceful, simply elegant, and dressed with faultless taste, and the first question that mystified me was how such a lady came to be traveling alone in a third-class carriage and at this early hour.

She stood at the open door in embarrassment that added a charm to her face. The platform did not extend to this corriage. The depth to the ground was considerable, the step awkward. She put out one neatly-booted foot and drew it back hastily; all the time she kept her hands close in her muff, which made the descent more impracticable. With a faint tinge of color in her pale cheek, and her fine eyes twinkling with vexation, she said:

"May I ask you to help me; I have hurt my hands; they are useless."

In a moment we were on the footboard, one on each side, helping her to descend. As I glanced along her arm I caught the glimpse of a blueish-black metal inside her sealskin muff. She wore an iron bracelet! Was it an eccentricity of fashion, or a surgical appliance, I wondered.

It was to Hinton she smiled her sweetest acknowledgment, and when in parting she bowed to us both, her eyes rested last and longest upon him.

We stood by the open door watching her as she walked up on to the platform with an elastic, graceful step.

"Now then, sir, are you going on?" called the guard, with his whistle raised.

At that moment the young lady turned round, and seeing us still standing by the door, smiled bewitchingly, made a short step forward, turned again and stopped, fixing her eyes on Hinton, who was scarlet to the roots of his hair. It was an invitation that my fiery young friend was not slow to accept.

"I shall come on by the next train, Jack," said he, and started at once to rejoin the fascinating lady.

The guard blew his whistle, and I stepped up mechanically into the carriage, closing the door, and never losing sight of my friend and the lady with the iron bracelet. He had his hat off, and was speaking to her as the train whisked me by. They were both so pleasantly occupied with each other that they took no notice of me. I continued to watch them until the train was out of the station, and then I sat down and glanced around to see if there were any other occupants of the compartment.

Good God! what was this at the other end, half on the ground, half on the seat. I started to my feet and drew near the dark mass, with growing terror as I perceived that it was a police officer who lay huddled together with one shoulder on the seat, and his head dropped down upon his breast. His helmet had dropped off; when I raised his face I found it perfectly colorless; only the white of his eyes was visible through the half-closed lids. There was no sign of any wound, no blood upon his hands or face. A white handkerchief lay upon the seat. It seemed to me that the man had suddenly fainted. I tried to raise him from his supine position, but the dead weight, he was a large man, was more than I could manage.

The carriage was open from end to end—the compartments divided simply by backs. There was only one other traveler in the carriage—a navy in the next but one compartment, with his back to me, and his head was out of the window that the short black pipe he was smoking might not be objected to.

"Come over and help me," I called. "There's a policeman lying here—dead."

"Nought me," he said, his face settling with an expression of dogged objection. "I ain't goin' to have no truck wi' no dead p'licemans, no fear. I'm a po'r man, I am, and they'd have me off to the station 'us soon's look at me if I get messin' myself up in that job, no fear," and with that he turned his back on me and sat down in an attitude of determined neutrality.

I made what effort I could to restore life to the dead man, to call the attention of the guard, to rouse up the navy to a sense of humanity, but all to no purpose. The train was express to London, and alone with my ghastly fellow-passenger I had to await the end of the journey.

As the train ran into the terminus I called loudly to a porter on the platform. It took the fellow a couple of minutes to overcome his astonishment. Then he did as I bade him and ran off for assistance. Three minutes more passed before he returned with a couple of policemen. By that time the navy with a pick and shovel under his arm had staggered off, and escaped the perils that attend the poor man in such circumstances.

While they were getting the dead man on to the platform the inspector came over. After he had heard my brief explanation he took out his notebook and pencil, saying he must have my name and address. I gave them, and added that I was to be found during the day at Guy's Hospital.

"If you are a medical gentleman you may perhaps be able to tell the cause of death."

"Heart disease, I should say."

"Where did you get in, sir?"

"Chorlay."

"Was there anyone in the compartment besides yourself?"

"No."

"Anyone get out there?"

"A lady."

"Did she say anything about this?"

"No."

"There was no one else in the carriage?" he asked.

"There was a navy in the third compartment." I explained his behavior. The inspector smiled.

"He was right. I should have had to detain him. That would have been the loss of a day's wages, perhaps—couldn't let him off with his name and address. However, there's no sign of violence, and most likely what you say about heart disease is right. That will do, sir, thank you. I expect you will be summoned to attend the inquest."

The platform was empty; the ticket collector had come up again to satisfy his curiosity. As I was going away he said: "Your ticket, sir."

I gave him my ticket; as I turned the corner by the barrier I saw him showing it to the inspector.

II.

My friend Hinton, on coming up to the lady with the iron bracelet, said:

"I have ventured to follow you with the hope that I may continue my assistance—your disabled hand—"

"It is precisely for that reason that I found courage to—to look back," she said. "I felt sure that you would not misunderstand my motive."

"Only tell me how I may serve you."

"I am ashamed to tell you that I have no ticket and I cannot get at my purse," she explained, blushing and smiling at the same time, "and if you would kindly get me some sort of conveyance-"

Hinton paid her fare; she said she came from Overbury—gave up his own unused ticket and opened the door of a fly that stood outside the station. When she was seated she drew herself to the side, holding her winsome head a little on one side and smiling an invitation. Hinton took the vacant place by her side in a twinkling.

"Where do you want to go?" he asked.

"Where are you going?" she asked in reply.

"I have to go to the city."

"Then I want to go to the city, too."

"City," said Hinton to the driver.

"I must show you something," she said, when the fly was rattling along. She raised her muff from her knees and added: "Slip my muff up my arm."

"I shall not hurt your hands?" he asked, with tender anxiety.

She laughed and shook her head.

Then, very gently, he moved her muff and, uncovering her hands, started back in horrified astonishment. The small white wrists were manacled together with a pair of iron handcuffs.

"Good God! what does this mean?" he exclaimed.

"Press the spring you see there and I will tell you."

He pressed the spring and the handcuffs dropped off in her lap.

"Late last evening, as I was leaving a friend's house, I was arrested. The last train to London was gone. I was taken to an inn and confined there. This morning the policeman put those things on my wrists and led me to the railway station. In the carriage where you found the me the policeman fell asleep; when we stopped at that station I saw my chance to escape and, thanks to your help, I am here."

"But why were you arrested?" asked Hinton, in wonder.

"Oh, I cannot tell you that," she replied, covering her face with her hands; "not yet later on, if I may hope to gain your friendship and confidence, I may unburden my heart of its secret. But look in my face"—she uncovered it and, laying her hand on Hinton's arm, offered her charming face to his examination. "Look and tell me if you can find there the sign of a crime that should be punished with this shame."

Hinton looked in that face and vowed he saw there nothing but suffering, love and innocence.

III.

My gushing young friend had got as far as this in his narrative when the hall porter ushered into our sanctum my old friend Kennet, a clear-headed, far-sighted lawyer.

"Now, you young fellows," he began, brasquely, "I've come to get you out of a mess if I can. I must know all about the affair in which you figured this morning. I'll hear your account first"—he addressed me.

I told him my story as I have written here. His first question surprised me:

"Can you bring any one forward to prove that you got into the train at Chorley, and not at Stevenham?"

After taxing our recollection to the full Hinton and I came to the conclusion that we could not find a witness to prove this. The station-master had closed the ticket-box the moment after giving Hinton his change; the door leading on to the platform was locked when we reached it; at Chorley we had not gone through the booking-office; the guard's van was in front of the train; the porters were on the platform, and we were not seen till the moment when we were helping the lady to descend. Kennet looked grave.

"Now give me your account, Mr. Hinton," said he.

Hinton went over the facts again, stopping where he had stopped before.

"Do you know where the young lady is now?" asked Kennet.

"Yes, but I must decline to tell you until I know your reason for asking."

"My reason for asking! That's simple enough. I wish to save you young fellows from the consequences of a a criminal prosecution."

We gasped: "What crime has been committed?"

"Murder!,"

"Murder!" was echoed aghast.

"The handkerchief that lay beside the dead man is found to have been saturated with chloroform."

"Good heavens, Kennet, do you think we carry chloroform with us?"

"You are medical students."

Hinton and I looked at each other in blank bewilderment.

"Of course you don't believe the young lady committed the murder," Kennet said, addressing Hinton.

"How on earth is such a thing possible? She had her wrists handcuffed and a muff on her hands."

"So much the worse for you. The man is murdered and the responsibility lies upon you two young men and that young woman. Of course I believe in your innocence, but that counts for nothing. Your fate will be decided by a jury and not by me. Now what is the evidence that will be laid before them? One of you is found in a third-class carriage with the dead man and gives up a first-class ticket from Stevenham, the station at which the policeman got into the train with his prisoner. The other young man gets the young woman out of the train at Chorley, pays her fare and whisks her out of the way in a fly. A handkerchief saturated with chloroform is found beside the dead man, and you two are medical students. What is the presumption? That you, seeing this attractive young woman put in a third-class carriage by a policeman at Stevenham, got into the same carriage with her. The young woman fascinates you and excites your sympathy. On nearing Chorley the policeman dozes and one of you, intending possibly, only to prolong his sleep, applies chloroform. The effect is more serious than you expected, and while one saves the young lady the other remains with the policeman to use such means of restoring him to life as your practical experience suggests. Well, upon my honor, such evidence as that is bound to convict you, However, you had better let me see this young woman at once. If we can prove her guilt your acquittal is assured."

"Then you shall not see that young lady," cried Hinton, in a fierce fury. "Good God, sir, if you think I'm going to get out of the difficulty by shifting my responsibility on to the shoulders of a woman you are most damnably in error,"

"Then you may prepare for twenty years of penal servitude," said Kennet, brutally.

IV.

In all probability he should have got the punishment Kennet prophesied but for an event that never entered into our calculations.

The young lady with the iron bracelet had assured Hinton that in three days or four at the outside she could clear her character if only she was secured from reapprehension in the interval. The infatuated young man sent her to his mother at St. Albans with a touching letter that appealed to the old lady's sympathy—of course she regarded her son as faultless in all things. The young lady was treated as an honored guest. The first thing she did was to send telegrams to two friends in London.

When the servant came down in the morning they found the street door, which had been carefully bolted over night, open and the plate gone. Later on they found that the lady with the iron bracelet was missing also.

In the evening a man was arrested on suspicion of having committed the burglary. At the examination I identified him as the navy I had seen in the carriage on the morning of the murder. A phial of chloroform was found in his pocket, and he was recognized by the police as one of a gang who, in conjunction with a young female of fashionable exterior and prepossessing appearance, had been concerned in a series of burglaries for which the "young female" had been apprehended at Stevenham.

The lady with the iron bracelet is still at large, and I trust my friend Hinton may never see her again, for nothing has cured him of his folly in regarding her as the hapless victim of a diabolical conspiracy.

A Bit of History.

History makes many mistakes in the appointment of its titles of distinction. Nothing could be more erroneous than the assumption that the establishment of absolute monarchy in France was the creation of Cardinal Richelieu supplemented by Louis XIV. The credit really belongs to Anne of Austria, daughter of Philip III, king of Spain, and queen of Louis XVII. Louis was induced by the artifice of Richelieu to suspect his consort of complicity in conspiracy. But the queen treated the charge with contempt. The death of the monarch and minister left Anne in undisputed possession of power. She selected Cardinal Mazarin as her minister, whose abilities she made use of without being in danger from his ambition. The minister's unpopularity excited an insurrection to which the Spanish pride of the queen was compelled to submit, but a civil war soon ensued between Anne, her ministers and their adherents on one side and the nobility and citizens on the other. The court secured the services of Turenne, through whose abilities the aristocracies, headed by the great Conde, were defeated, and the nobles and the middle classes were never afterwards able to raise their heads against the royal power until the great revolution of 1789. The queen, mother of Louis XIV, died on Jan. 20, 1666, at the age of 64.

Water in Australia.

Some years ago I ventured to assert in these pages that the future of Australia for the next thirty years rested with the engineers. The recent discoveries of underground rivers in the mostarid portions of the continent have given those words a greater significance. The difficulty of Australia has always been the fear that the land will not support a large population. These discoveries of water dispel that fear, It now appears that the volumes of rain which fall about once in five years over the greater part of the Australian continent, covering with floods the island which for four years previously have not known more moisture than might be given in England by a good fall of dew, find their way through the porous soils into channels and chambers beneath the surface, where, at a depth of one or two thousand feet, they provide an inexhaustible store of the most precious commodity known to the Australian squatter. It it impossible to say at present how the use of these underground supplies of water may change the face of the Australian continent. The overflow from one bore, at a place called Kerribree, has already cut a channel of several feet in depth through the sand, and now forms a permanent river of several miles in length in what used to be an absolutely waterless country. It is only to be expected that as more water is brought to the surface, the clouds will take up more moisture by evaporation and the rainfall will increase. Then, with regular rainfall and inexhaustible tanks and creeks, even the Australian squatter might begin to be contented.

Coal at Hand.

A man named Shafer, living near Wilkesbarye, probably has the deepest cellar in Philadelphia. The bottom fell out of his old cellar a few days ago, and his house now stands over an old mine. While there may be some difficulty in getting the coal into his kitchen he cannot complain of scarcity of fuel.

Prayer strengthens the spirit for its conflict with the temptation of the world, helps in keeping the eyes of the soul open to the spiritual ventures that we are in danger of forgetting in the midst of the toil and turmoil of this life, and sharpens the spiritual and moral instincts, that often get rusty for want of use.

THE SPIDER'S WEB.

An Interesting Account of How it Is Woven.

Prof. Clayes has recently been telling the readers of the *Swiss Cross* how that wonderful little animal, the spider, spins her web. It is all so full of interest, that we quote freely from it:

First, our spider begins to draw from out her spinneret a cord of as many of these strands as seem to her good, and fastens it to some leaf or twig, then runs on another leaf, spinning all the while; fastens again to that, and to another and another, continuing until a circle is formed inclosing as large a space as she designs for the outer boundary of her web. Then she passes back and forth over her work, adding fresh threads; and strengthening this outer line, which she secures to every possible object.

Finally she stops, fastens her thread with special care and begins to run around the circle, spinning as she goes; but now carrying her fresh thread carefully raised upon one hind foot, thus keeping it from touching the older strands and becoming glued to them. When half way round she stops, pulls her thread tight, fastens it very strongly and a firm line is drawn straight across the centre of the circle. She runs down this centre line to the middle, fastens another thread to it there, carries it to a new point on the outer edge, fastens it and now we see that she is engaged in making those lines in the web that look so like the spokes of a wheel. She repeats this operation again and again, until all the radii or spokes are formed.

When they are done she carefully tests each thread by pulling, to make sure that it is firm and strong, and, if one proves unsatisfactory, she either strengthens or remakes it altogether. Now that the main lines are built, our spider goes once more to the centre point and begins to spin again—this time in circles—fastening to each radius as she passes. At first these circles, or more correctly spirals, are placed quite close together, but she leaves ever a wider and wider space between as she approaches the outer edge. The outer circle and the radii were spun of a silk which becomes dry directly after leaving the spider's body, is of great strength and very firm; but these spirals are formed of a substance which differs essentially. When first drawn from the spinneret it is extremely glutinous—a most important property, as by this it is enabled to adhere tenaciously to the radii—and it is, besides, so highly elastic as to be capable of being pulled far out of place without breaking.

When the spirals are finished, the spider returns again to the centre and proceeds to bite off the points of all the radii close to the first encircling line, by which she must increase the elasticity of her web. It is in or beneath this central opening that the spider usually sits and watches for the coming of her prey. But while these circular creations are perhaps the most beautiful, they are by no means the only cobwebs.

You have probably seen, or rather felt, the long gossamer threads that sometimes draw across the face as one walks beneath the trees on a summer evening. At certain seasons they are very numerous. They float in the air, they fall upon the grass, they gather on the trees. These are all cobwebs. They are made by spiders, and in a manner so marvelous as to be almost incredible. The spider spins the silk from its spinneret, pushing it off into the air. It is so light that it does not fall. It rather rises in the air. It grows a longer and longer thread; until it is carried by some current against an object, often at a surprising distance, to which it attaches itself. The spider's slack rope is quite strong enough to serve the little spinner as a bridge, over which it can pass at its pleasure. Indeed, in the the tropics spiders' webs are found of gigantic size, sometimes even spanning streams; and of a strength so great that humming birds are caught and held by them, as flies are by the cobwebs of our own land.

Look Before You Drink.

The shocking mistake made by a Reading woman who swallowed crystalized white vitriol under the impression that it was a dose of epsom salts, has many parallels. Hardly a week passes that the newspapers do not chronicle some blunder of the kind, and yet people continue to do the very thing they know by the experience of others to be fatally dangerous. To take medicine without looking at the label on the bottle, or to drink from a bottle or a glass in a dark room, is like trifling with death, and while some are fortunate enough to avoid a fatal error many become victims of their own heedlessness. Unfortunately the sufferers fail to serve as a warning to their careless fellow creatures. Like the woman who continues to kindle her fire with kerosene because nothing has yet happened to her, the people who swallow supposed medicine blindly will not be frightened by accidents to others because they have never had anything happen to them, and have an idea that escape from the perils of the past furnishes immunity from the dangers of the present.

—Gobelin blue is again very popular. It is especially adapted to spiritnelle girls.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

There is a vast deal of vital air in loving words.

We shall escape the uphill by never turning back.

People's intentions can only be decided from their conduct.

He who is proud of his work should be ashamed of himself.

Wisdom adorneth riches and casteth a shadow over poverty.

Your salvation is His business; His service your business.

As you learn, teach; as you get, give; as you receive, distribute.

One is never more on trial than in the moment of excessive good fortune.

Wit should be used as a shield for defence, rather than as a sword to wound others.

I have never found a thorough, pervading, enduring morality but in those who feared God.

Only what we have wrought into our character during life can we take with us into the other world.

When a bad cause is backed by great impudence, it is often believed to be the boldness of innocence.

To obtain perfection it is not necessary to do singular things, but to do common things singularly well.

Those who bestow too much application on trifling things become generally incapable of great ones.

The emptiness of all things, from politics to pastimes, is never so striking to us as when we fall in them.

Old age is the night of life, as night is the old age all day. Still, night is full of magnificence and for many it is more brilliant than the day.

Nothing betrays a greater ignorance of the world, the human heart and of good manners than the assumption of a self-sufficient, dictatorial tone of conversation.

Those who endeavor to imitate us we like much better than those who try to equal us. Imitation is a sign of esteem, but competition of envy.

Riches without charity are nothing worth; they are blessings to him only who makes them a blessing to others.

What is liberty without wisdom and without virtue? It is the greatest of all evils; for it is folly, vice and madness, without tuition or restraint.

Unless a variety of opinions are laid before us, we have no opportunity of selection; the purity of gold cannot be certained by a single specimen.

Wealth is a weak anchor, and glory cannot support a man; this is the law of God, that virtue only is firm, and cannot be shaken by a tempest.

There are moments when Nature throws a kind of heavenly mist and dazzlement round the soul it would fain make happy.

After we have got all a man's secrets out of him, then we either despise him or pity him, and to be pitied is no better than to be despised.

The mere wants of nature, even when nature is refined by education, are few and simple; but the wants of pride and self-love are insatiable.

Only the few favored by fortune can scale the rock of fame; but there is plenty of other work to be done by the multitude as good and true in its way, if not so enduring.

Such as are still observing upon others are like those who are always abroad at other men's houses, reforming everything there while their own runs to ruin.

We are membere of one great body. Nature planted in us a mutual love and fitted us for a social life. We must consider that we were born for the good of the whole.

What the Bible brings to you will depend in a large measure on what you bring to it. You may have a crumb, or a loaf, or a granary full to bursting, just as you choose.

The end of poetry is to please; and the name, we think, is strictly applicable to every metrical composition from which we derive pleasure without any laborious exercise of the understanding.

Many favors which God giveth us ravel out for want of hemming, through our own unthankfulness; for though prayer purchaseth blessings, giving praise doth keep the quiet possession of them.

There is nothing better in this life of ours than the first consciousness of love, the first fluttering of its silken wings, the first rising sound and breath of that wind which is so soon to sweep through the soul, to purify or destroy it.

If we must have a confidant, let us choose one and one only—the most faithful, the most reticent, the one with the most tact and quickness of apprehension. Then let us trust him or her unreservedly, and no one else.

It is undoubtedly the sacred pride and selfishness of our hearts that obstruct much of the bounty of God's hand, in the measures of our grace and the sweet embraces of His love, which we should otherwise find. The more that we let go of ourselves, still the more should we receive of Himself. Oh, foolish we! that refuse so blessed an exchange.

Quaint old Matthew Henry points out that Abraham's slaves which he had gotten in Haran are called "souls." In these times servants are called "hands." A world of difference. Hands—four fingers and a thumb to get as much out of as one can, and to put as little into, from the master's standpoint. And from the servants'—to pick up as much as they can and to give as little back again. When master and man can find in each other's relationship a soul—then only are the work and wages alike right.

Hope is often but a trifler, robbing us of energies and withdrawing us from our work that we may dream. But Christian hope is an armed warrior, grave and calm, ready for conflict, because assured of victory. Our hope, if it be perfect, will "teach our hands to war and our fingers to fight;" will put vigor into us for service; will teach us scorn of all things foul and worldly. It will be as wings to lift us above cares and sorrows, and as weights to keep us down to common tasks. It will make us strong to do and patient to suffer, wise to understand and willing to accept all the will of our Father God.

DAKOTA'S WHEAT CROP.

IT IS SAID TO BE THIRTY MILLION BUSHELS SHORT.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A special to the *Inter-Ocean* from Grafton, Dakota, says: The wheat crop of Dakota is 30,000,000 bushels short. The figures are large, but not in the least exaggerated. The total production for the territory cannot, under the best possible conditions from now until harvest, which will begin in the north by the 25th, exceed 20,000,000 bushels, and to put it that high is a liberal estimate. The greatest detriment to a successful crop this year has been the exceedingly dry season, and only along the streams will there be any crops at all. In the spring the most terrific winds raged in this entire territory, and for weeks after the crop was sown the air was filled with the flying particles of soil that should have been furnishing nutriment to the seed that was lying exposed and burning on the surface. Hundreds of acres were sown for the second time, and it would have been a very good thing for the country if the entire crop had been put in again when the winds were stilled. The grain was for the greater part injured so that no amount of nursing would bring it back, and it is altogether likely that outside of the valley of the Red river all the grain will not fill 500 cars. The best crops, and in fact the only fair yield, will be in the counties of Pembina, Walsh, Grand Forks, a small portion of Traill, the centre of Cass and Northwestern Richland. Elsewhere the ground is as bare and almost as brown as though a prairie fire had crossed it. In Nelson county, famously prolific, wheat will not yield as much grain as was seeded. Ramsey is bare, except in the immediate vicinity of Devil's Lake, and in the famous Turtle Mountain region, the rich soil of which has hitherto been regarded as drought proof, the earth succumbed, and there will be but little wheat for export in that section. Along the main line of the Northern Pacific, in the once famous bonanza farm district, the elevators are closing up, and the country tributary to Bismarck is as barren as a sand hill. The Jim River Valley will barely feed its people, and, in short, nowhere in Dakota will there be any wheat for export save along the main line of the Manitoba Road, from a point 30 miles north of Fargo, the boundary. The cry of famine that was raised last winter in the western part of Walsh county will find its echo all over the Territory the coming winter.

Aside from this impoverishing of the people by the failure of the wheat, there is another danger which will be felt almost as severely, and that is the want of fodder for the stock.

The oat crop is bad and the meadows away from the river bottoms are as parched as the prairie. Not alone will this territory be the sufferer, but a trip through Montana reveals the same state of affairs. The range cattle will not find enough to live on until cold weather, and a prominent railroad official told a correspondent that all the extra cars of the Northern Pacific and Montana Roads had been ordered to Montana to pull out the steers as soon as the lack of feed necessitated a reduction in numbers of the range stock.

RAILROAD WRECK.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVENTY INJURED.

SHAMOKIN, PA., July 17.—This evening a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, carrying miners to their homes, was wrecked near this place. John Roush, married, and Aaron Shipe, single, were killed. The following were injured: Norton Weaver, leg and face cut; Levi Albright, head cut; Irwin Kashner, leg broken; John Baker, shoulder broken; a Hungarian woman, ribs broken: James Hodges, leg broken; Patrick Britton, leg crushed; Mike Britton, back broken; J. Miller, collar bone broken; Jere Fredericks, back injured; Jacob Kulp, injured about the face; John Thomas, head cut and body injured; Joseph C. Smith, jaw broken; Conrad Drumheiser, side injured; Mrs. John McHugh, injured internally; Wm. Lindeman, leg hurt; John Metz, hand cut; Albert Reed, engineer, legs injured; Michael Gabel, head cut and badly bruised; John Darolt, legs mangled.

The passenger train was running at its regular speed, when the miners, who were standing on the rear platform of the train, saw two freight cars rushing down upon them. The cars had become detached at some colliery, and were running wild down the heavy grade. The miners shouted to their companions to jump, which many of them did, from the windows and platforms of the coaches, but the runaway cars overtook the train before all were out, telescoping the cars, with the above result. The train contained 200 men, who were returning to Shamokin from Hickory Ridge Colliery after their day's work. A scene of great excitement prevailed. The list of injured is incomplete, as a number of those who were able to get away went immediately to their homes.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

A SECRET OFFICER SUCCEEDS IN PERSONATING A DOCTOR WANTING "GREEN GOODS."

DAYTON, O., July 18.—An important capture was made here to-day by United States Secret Service Detectives, and $21,000 counterfeit money secured. Detectives have for several months past been watching the road house of Nelson Driggs, near the Soldiers' Home, and this afternoon made a raid upon it. Driggs and his wife were arrested and charged with counterfeiting.

Driggs is known as an expert counterfeiter, and a member of a large gang. The detective who worked the case up personated a doctor from Hartford, Conn., and professed to be anxious to secure a quantity of counterfeit money. Driggs got it for him, the bargain being that the doctor was to pay $7000 for $21,000 counterfeit. In making the capture Detective A. Donnello, of Virginia, was fired upon by a desperate character, named Guyon, who is one of the counterfeiting gang. The ball passed through the officer's ear, under the scalp and around to the back of the head. The wound is serious, but not dangerous. The counterfeit bills were of the issue bearing Daniel Webster's portrait, and all $10 in denomination.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—George W. Larmour and Cally Brenheim were drowned in the Patapsco river, at Baltimore, on the evening of the 12th, by the upsetting of their boat. Charles Harner and Denton Reifsneider were struck by lightning and killed while unloading grain on the farm of W. W. Crapster, near Frederick, Maryland, on the 11th. John Hessinger, of Easton, Pa., was killed in Rochester, Minnesota, on the evening of the 13th, by a tramp. Hessinger refused to give the fellow ten cents to buy whiskey. The murderer was arrested. Elizabeth Ellen Gross shot and killed James E. Coates, in Baltimore, on the morning of the 14th. The Gross woman said that Coates was beating his wife, and when she interfered he turned on her with a razor, when she shot him.

—Mrs. Eatenhover and child were murdered on the farm of John Gilman, near Coquill City, Oregon, on the evening of the 11th, and buried in a gulch near the house, where they were found on the 15th. They were tenants of Gilman and he wanted them to leave. They refused to go until their lease expired. Gilman and his wife are under arrest and may be lynched.

—Two heavy freight trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway collided near Boonville, Missouri, on the 14th. The trainmen escaped injury by jumping, but 150 head of cattle, consigned to Chicago parties, were killed. Both engines and 21 cars were demolished. Loss, $40,000. William Hearsley was killed by a Northern Central freight train near his home at Ashland, Maryland, on the evening of the 13th. Lloyd Denison, aged 72 years, of Franklin county, Ohio, was killed by a Baltimore and Ohio train near Cumberland, Maryland, on the 14th.

—The body of a man, about 30 years of age, was found in a badly decomposed state in the closet of a Pullman sleeping car, at the depot in St. Louis on the 15th. From papers found on his person it is thought his name is Richard Adams, of Sutton, Missouri. A despatch from Wheeling, West Virginia, says that at a picnic at Reas Run, on the Ohio river, on the 14th, a fight occurred, during which Jacob Francis, a wealthy farmer, was fatally stabbed, Thomas Cook had his skull fractured, and a man named Rowland was shot in the arm. The fight grew out of a family feud.

—Gilman, the murderer of Mrs. Eatenhover and her child, who is in jail in Empire, Oregon, becoming alarmed at threats of immediate lynching, confessed to the double murder and also admitted the killing of George Morris a year ago. He was suspected of this crime and was only saved from lynching by being hurried from Coquille City before the mob had been fully organized. Gilman denies that his wife is implicated. A telegram from the city of Mexico says that a fight has taken place at Puerto del Agua, State of Nuevo Leon, between a party of 30 smugglers and a force of Custom House guards, in which two guards and three smugglers were killed. A quantity of contraband goods was captured. Horace Sebring has been arrested at Three Oaks Michigan, on the charge of poisoning his father, mother and sister. The reason alleged for the wholesale poisoning is that young Sebring wanted to marry a girl who refused him because of his poverty, and, as the farm was willed to him, the death of his parents and sister would make him its possessor. Robert Dalton, a Deputy U. S. Marshal, was fatally shot in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, on the 14th, while trying to arrest Lee West, a whisky peddler. Before expiring Dalton shot and killed West. Henry Thornhill shot and killed William Barrett, a well-to-do farmer, near Aurora, Nebraska, on the evening of the 15th. Barrett, upon his return home from town, found Thornhill moving Mrs. Barrett and the Barrett furniture into another house which he had provided for her. A fight followed, with the result stated.

—The steamer City of New York, which has arrived at San Francisco from Hong Hong and Yokohama, brought a copy of the Japan *Gazette*, which contains news of a flood on June 2d in the Chan Ping and Ping Yuen districts. Many houses were swept away, while others were inundated. Upwards of 6000 lives were lost.

—Addie and Kate Gordon and Myrtle Cranby, ranging in age from 11 to 14 years, were drowned on the 16th while bathing at Paoli, Kansas.

—The Cairo, Vincennes, Northbound passenger train jumped the track near Mt. Carmel, Ill., on the afternoon of the 17th, and went down a ten-foot embankment. The most seriously injured are: Conductor Charles Loug, of Danville, Ill., left ear cut off and head cut, seriously hurt; Baggagemaster Cook, bruised all over the body; Mrs. Porter, of Terre Haute, badly bruised and injured internally; Mrs. Daniels, Fairfield, Ill., bruised and injured internally; Mrs. McMahon, Carmel, Ill., seriously injured internally; son of Mrs. McMahon, cut on the head; Miss Luella Cox, of Greene county, Ind., hip dislocated and injured internally; Mrs. Cox, Jonesboro Ind., body bruised; W. C. Johnson, of Vincennes, side and back injured. Most of the passengers were extricated only by cutting into the coaches with axes.

—Four men lost their lives in Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 17th, from the effects of foul air while trying to recover a watch which had dropped into a cesspool. Three others were prostrated. The dead are Jas. Crawford, a bricklayer; Albert Kunkler, a laborer; John Cleary, a black smith, and Frank Maloney, a plasterer.

—Frank Myers, Edward Fanning and James Eagan, longshoremen, while at work on the pier of the Ocean Steamship Company in New York on the 17th, were shot and slightly wounded by some unknown person or persons. While James Stephens was sitting at home in Strawberry Plains, Jefferson county, Tennessee, with his wife and child on the evening of the 15th, he was shot dead by some unknown person. It is thought the shot was fired by Bill Jackson, a desperate negro, who is a member of a band of thieves against whom Stephens appeared as a witness. William P. Hills, a brakeman, was shot and killed on a passenger train at Macon, Missouri, on the evening of the 15th, by Louis Hughes. They got into a fight over the rate of fare, and the shooting occurred when Hill undertook to eject Hughes from the train. On the morning of the 17th the dead body of an unknown man was found in the western suburbs of St. Louis, not far from the place where the remains of Anna Weiss were discovered.

—During a performance at W. H. Bristol & Co.'s circus, in Milford, Massachusetts, on the evening of the 16th, the greater portion of the seats fell. A number of persons were injured, but none fatally. The supports of the seats had been forced down into the wet ground by overcrowding.

—Joseph Bolvin, who arrived at Ottawa, Canada, on the 17th, on a raft of square timber, from Upper Ottawa, reports that seven men were drowned on the way. There were three different accidents. The first one occurred at Roches, the Captain and four men losing their lives through the breaking up of the crib on which they were, while passing through the rapids at Desjoachims. A second accident occurred, where another man lost his life through the parting of a crib. Calumet was the scene of the last fatality, where a man was drowned off the crib while running the rapids. The boiler in the planing mill of the R. V. Stone Lumber Company, at Chicago, exploded on the morning of the 17th, blowing the building into fragments and killing three men—Jefferson King, engineer; A. Dellar, laborer, and Frederick Beiffel, teamster. The loss on property is about $20,000.

—The bodies of Mrs. John McGregor and two children were found in ten inches of water in a small creek, near Youngstown, Ohio, on the morning of the 17th. The woman had first drowned her children and then herself. Her husband had left her in destitute circumstances, and on Wednesday she was seen begging for food. A Coroner's Jury, in Coburg, Ontario, on the 18th found that Mrs. Nellie Breeze poisoned her husband. The principal witness against her was her step-daughter. A. W. Callen shot and killed Byron J. Charles and Frank Work at his mining camp at Oro Fino, Arizona, on the 15th. Charles and Work tried to drive Callen from his claim. Arsenic was placed in the food of the four children of Joseph Hunter, a planter, living near Star City, Arkansas, on the 16th, and three of them have died. The criminal and his motive are unknown.

—The Colorado river at Columbus, Texas, is 31 feet high and rising. The lowlands are inundated and the crops are destroyed. The damage to the cotton crops is very heavy. People are moving to the highlands. It has been raining there for three weeks. If the water raises one foot higher railroad communication will be cut off. Reports continue to come from the country surrounding Uvalde, Texas, of high waters. Lives are known to have been lost. Information comes of the drowning of a boy at Leaky. Two men attempted to cross Dry Frio and were drowned on the 13th. Both of the Frios are higher than ever before and the destruction of property is great.

—Dr. McDow, the slayer of Captain Dawson, was on the 18th expelled from the South Carolina Medical Society at a special meeting in Charleston.

—A horse ran away in Concord, New Hampshire, on the 18th, and threw the occupants of the carriage, four women, to the ground. Mrs. A. Willis had her shoulder broken. Miss Sarah Nove's nose was torn from her face and she received internal injuries. The others escaped with a bad shaking up.

—Martin Boynan is locked up in the jail at Morristown, New Jersey, charged with the murder of his mother in-law and brutally assaulting his wife. It is said that he is a worthless fellow, and living at Hibernia, a mining town.

—It is said that the Manitoba and Canadian Northwest wheat crop is a failure. Prominent members of the Toronto Board of Trade have received information that the total yield will be less than half of last year's crop. The damage is the result of drouth.

—A mob of masked men attacked the house of Nancy Vincent, a notorious resort at Montpelier, Indiana, on the evening of the 17th. One male inmate was whipped with switches, and the Vincent woman was tarred. The other inmates escaped. The house and furniture were demolished. Fifteen men visited John S. Schmidt, a farmer, near Sibley, Indiana, on the evening of the 16th, and gave him "a terrible whipping with switches, for drunkenness and wife beating." The assailants took no trouble to conceal their identity.

—Anita and Meriam Boggs, maiden sisters, committed suicide in Jackson county, Virginia, on the 16th, by taking arsenic. They left a note, signed jointly, saying, "there was nothing in life for old maids, and they were tired it."

—Thomas Fulton and his cousin, Miss Ella Ault, were killed by a Baltimore and Ohio freight train near Bellaire, Ohio, on the 14th, while riding in a dog cart. The horse became frightened and ran on the track ahead of the train. Fulton's body was carried nine miles on the pilot of the locomotive before the engineer discovered that there had been an accident.

—A water spout destroyed the town of Chilapa, State of Guerrero, Mexico, at noon on the 15th.

—William Bickle, Philip Herbst and his son were drowned at Portsmouth, Ohio, on the evening of the 14th, by the upsetting of a sail boat. Henry Adams, aged 17 years, was drowned on the the 14th, while bathing in Herring Run, near Baltimore.

—Emanuel Escassi, aged 16 years, and Charles Escassi, aged 14, were drowned while bathing in the Harlem aver, New York, on the 14th.

Books and Toys for Children.

It is the duty of parents to cultivate a taste for good literature in their children. No matter how poor the book may be in binding, its contents should be good of its kind. Many parents select a book more with regard to gorgeousness of covering just to please the children's eyes than with regard to the mental food which is to develop the child's understanding. Children's books are often coarse in conception and crude and trashy in detail, with hideous vulgar pictures, with flaring colors adorning, or rather disfiguring the outside. A sense of the artistic should be cultivated in a child from its earliest year. A child should be taught to love and respect books from its infancy, and when old enough, to keep them arranged in an orderly manner, as worthy of preservation and care.

Many shortsighted mothers, more anxious for neatness than considerate for their children, point to a litter of children's books and toys and tell them to "take that trash away."

It is wise, when a child has saved a little money, to teach it to purchase books for itself, and to make collections for scrap books of stories, poetry, pictures, and whatever they find in print as worthy of preservation in this way. The teacher or parent should suggest to the child what it should select, so that the taste may be cultivated and refined.

A beautiful thought, a melodious verse, a pretty turn to an idea, can be so pointed out by parent or teacher, which may so quicken the child's mental vision as to make it observant, as to seek out and delight in gathering gems of literature and thought.

By a careful and judicious teacher natural science can be so arranged with amusement and pleasant mental exercise, that a child will scarcely know where the one ends and the other begins. Children's attention should be diligently exercised in carefulness of observation, niceness of comparison, acuteness of deduction, and its descriptive powers brought into activity by being taught to examine carefully and describe a flower, a shell, an insect, or recount a story it had read. This mode of training will cultivate the memory as well.

Toys are often very expensive and very inartistic in make and coloring. Enormously large dolls are very undesirable for little girls, as the muscles of the little hands and arms are not strong enough to support heavy weights, and they make the child clumsy in its mode of handling and lifting a toy that should be regarded with tenderness and handled with care.

The humming top makes a pretty useful toy for little children, as it amuses the eye with its kaleidescopic colors and pleases the ear with its pretty humming sound, and its movement in relation to the laws of gravity can easily be couched in simple language and form an instructive and simple lesson for a child.

Here is a description of a toy which will cost nothing to make, and can be very easily made by a child: Get a baking powder can, punch two holes in the bottom of it; get a piece of string and pass it through both holes; tie a knot in the string and loop it over a stick just large enough to hold in the hand, let the child turn it round and round rapidly, when it will produce a weird, fantastic sound. We have known this simple toy amuse the little ones for hours, where other toys have failed.

Another pleasant and profitable mode of instructing and amusing children is to get common wooden toothpicks and give them an old pair of scissors and let them cut the toothpicks into large and small lengths, and then form them into the letters of the alphabet, or into words or numbers or little grotesque figures.

A wonder ball in the form of an egg makes a charming present for children at Easter, and is made by winding a skein of yarn, worsted, or even silk, into the form of an egg and hiding a present within it, or here and there a tiny gift may be concealed in the folds formed by the winding. That for the foundation may be as large as you wish. These presents are not discovered until the yarn, silk or worsted is knit or crocheted off, so that they are sometimes called Easter eggs for idle people. The stockings, mittens or lace will grow much faster if a gift is expected at the end. These Easter eggs form amusement for a whole family, especially if the gifts are from outside friends, and no one knows what to expect.

Mothers should be particularly careful about the coloring matter upon toys. Unless the toys are painted so that the coloring matter will not come off, they should not be given to little children. We have known children suffer from symptoms of poisoning through putting roughly painted toys into their mouths.

A little museum is a source of amusement and instruction to children and can very easily be made. Get a small box with a clear glass lid, so that the specimens may be kept free from dust, and the legs and wings of the entomological collection be kept free from accident or injury. The child can be taught to dry flowers and paste and arrange them prettily inside the box. Let the bottom of the box be filled with moss, with bright looking shells dotted here and there. The insects can be painlessly killed and can be nicely mounted with pins with bright colored heads. The specimens should be arranged as if flying or creeping. Collecting specimens for a tiny museum will bring new objects of beauty and wonder under the child's notice. To have the name put on a tiny ticket will inculcate a knowledge of natural history. The child should be taught that Nature is continually performing miracles and that even the most simple objects are full of beauty and instruction.

FASHION NOTES.

At present there is war in the camp of our ladies and this is the "*casus belli*." The springs, the tournure all which sustains and extends the skirt is proscribed by the most elegant, the most eccentric, and also let us say it by the most slender. As for others those that the slightest "*embonpoint*" disturbs, those who do not like too much prominence, too sudden changes, they resist, and cling to a little drapery a few inches of spring and to a slight tournure.

This is in order not to shock any one, neither those who wish to follow fashion step by step nor those who go more slowly and who are not quite so ready to do homage to this sovereign, sometimes capricious, and often a little despotic, with these skirts quite narrow, these empire gowns, of which the apron is bias, one adopts the tailor style of common costumes, upon a foundation skirt of silk is placed a skirt of "*Neigense*" or amazon cloth, it is quite straight, on the bottom is a broad hem lined with muslin on this hem is 13, 15 or 17 rows of stitching which gives finish to the bottom of the skirt. No drapery, an amazon corsage with a small artillery basque in the back and double rows of buttons upon the front, The collar is straight the sleeves very close, quite different from the fanciful sleeves that are worn with light dresses. With this dress for cool evenings or for carriage wear is seen the "*Cadoudat*" coat in colored cloth, that is to say dark green. French blue, cochenille, or Surah. The tailor jacket is also proper with this costume, only it is not quite so new, less coquettish and not so youthful, some young ladies wear instead of the coat a fichu "*Sainte Denisienne*" in braided cloth. Our models represent this fichu in braided cloth of a light color. The dress is quite straight, scarcely draped upon the front and embroidered with braid. A girdle in "*faille*" passes around the waist and falls behind in two soft folds, this girdle may be light or dark. This toilette will be charming for watering places or the country, it has an appearance of simplicity but would be too pronounced if worn in the street.

Braid is worn more than ever, jackets thus embroidered are held in great favor by those elegant in dress. A very pretty dress embroidered upon the apron, around the neck, which is slightly hollowed out, and around the plastron. The dress is in summer "*bure*" of a pretty grey color. In the back an end of the goods is arranged in baby bow which corrects the simplicity of this very simple skirt.

Over the shoulders is worn the Marie Antoinette scarf in black lace, one of the novelties of the moment. We have seen these scarfs worn at the exposition and have been astonished at the novelty of the work. Until now imitation lace was worn either in widths or flounces. These scarfs are made at a single weaving and the lace which borders the scarf is made at the same time as the foundation.

A question which occupies many persons is the lace costume.

A hundred questions are asked us about wool laces, silk guipure, tulle, "*Chantilly* or "*Cambria*" lace in short every possible case has been presented to us and we supposed that we had said all that was necessary on the subject. Wool lace is no more worn the dress called lace which includes the true or imitation is no longer the fashion when draped. However a round skirt trimmed on the bottom with "*moire*" or satin ribbons is a very pretty thing. Above all the style is for dresses of tulle, Tosca or Greek, which are very elegant and new. She small outside garments are trimmed with jet or metallic passementerie.

Large garments in tulle "*point d'esprit*" and embroidered tulle are always in favor. The best material for these long cloaks is empire tulle with large meshes embroidered round the bottom.

FELICE LESLIE.

AN ENGLISH TENNIS COSTUME.—A pair of green silk stockings, embroidered with buttercups and finished off with a little pair of pig-skin shoes. After these are on the wearer will array herself in an undergarment of gray-green China silk, which looks like a petticoat, ruffled up to the waist, but which really consists of two petticoats, one for each limb and fastened to one belt, which gives her a freedom of movement she has never known before since she went out of short frocks. A little low-necked silk bodice goes with the divided petticoat, and this is frilled with lace and drawn up with little narrow green ribbons about the shoulders and arms. The tennis dress proper is of gray-green serge, laid in a deep hem about the foot of the skirt, and embroidered with a deep border of buttercups done in gold-colored floss. The skirt is gathered quite full, and falls just the fragment of an inch below the ankles. The waist is a loose blouse of the Garibaldi shape, made of white serge, with a turnover collar, under which is knotted a yellow silk scarf the same color as the broad, soft sash knotted about the waist. The sleeves are loose and full, and are gathered into a deep green cuff which reaches nearly to the elbow. Over this blouse goes a little green serge jacket, whose edges are embroidered with buttercups, which is lined throughout with silk of the same shade, and has no sleeves.

DISAPPOINTED.—A New York artist, who was in Charleston on a pleasure trip, painted the portrait of a little darky. She was encouraged to sit patiently by having seen a beautiful picture which the same artist had made of a fair-haired daughter of one of the proudest houses in Charleston, in whose service the young darky's mother was laundress.

Patiently she posed, and when the portrait was completed the artist brought it round to show it to its original. "Here you are, Jany," he said.

Jany looked at her counterfeit presentment and burst into shrieks and howls. She ran from the room to pour her sorrows into sympathizing ears.

"Oh, Missy Grace!" she cried, Missy Grace, I never tink he would mek me look so! I didn't tink Mr. Waller would do me so! He tek and mek me a orful little notty-headed nigger, an' I tought I was jes a-goin' to be a beautiful little yaller-headed gal, with blue eyes and a white face jes like Missy Gertrude!"

HORSE NOTES.

—After four trials Proctor Knott succeeded in beating Spokane.

—Salvator's gross winnings thus far for the season amount to $59,750.

—Terra Cotta had a slight congestive chill recently, but is now doing well.

—Many horsemen profess to believe that Axtell will beat Maud S.'s record.

—Scroggin Brothers paid $5000 for the California-bred 3-year-old Robin Hood, by Flood.

—Mike and George Bowerman are kept busy working their own stock at Lexington, Ky.

—The prize list for the Grand Central Circuit meeting at Hartford amounts to $36,000.

—It is claimed that Dr. Herr has a 2-year-old, that went a mile in 2.20, and repeated a mile in 1.06.

—Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S. Nutwood and Cora Belmont, will be bred to King Wilkes this season.

—The running course at Westchester, N. Y., which will be opened next month, has cost about $1,500.000.

—Gus Macey, of Versailles, Ky., recently drove the bay mare Gondola a half mile in 1.07¼ with hobbles on.

—A lot of Australian-bred colts will be sold by Mr. Easton at Monmouth Park some time within the next few weeks.

—Lee Shaner denies the report that Dawn, 2,19½, is broken down, and and states that he recently sent him a mile in 2.24.

—Deck Wright is masquerading on the half-mile tracks in Canada under the name of Little Jim. To all appearances death alone will give him a letup.

—Starter Caldwell says that Longstreet, by his delay at the post for the Lorillard stakes, lost at least 2½ seconds, which he made up in the first half mile.

—Within the past five years many promising young trotting horses and fillies have been taken to Canada and placed either in the stud or training stable.

—A. L. Washburne, of New York, has sold to C. Perry, of Pensacola, Fla., the bay gelding Bay Tom, by Hambletonian, dam by Long Island Black Hawk, for $2500.

—The Maryland State Agricultural Association, at Pimlico, near Baltimore, purposes holding a trotting meeting on September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, when ten purses from $700 to $1000 will be given, also $5000 for a special.

—The mare Buxum died at Erdenheim Stud (Kittson Brothers). Buxum was a chestnut bred in 1879 by the late General W. G. Harding at Belle Meade, and was by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lindora, by imp. Australian.

—Lottie Thorn, who gained a record of 2.23¾ in the third heat of the 2.37 class at Lexington, Ky., is in foal, which makes her performance all the more remarkable. She is the only daughter of Mambrino Patchen now on the turf.

—It is reported that the bay gelding Big Jim, that won two races at Baltimore in May, and was suspected of being a ringer, is none other than Grover Cleveland, 2.25¾. The horse was owned by a Washington, D. C., gentleman, who may be asked to explain.

—Of the ten 3-year-old record-breakers of the last twenty years six were bred in Kentucky, while Axtell, who now wears the crown, has strictly a blue-grass pedigree. The six Kentuckians are Blackwood, Lady Stout, Steinway, Jewett, Phil Thompson and Patron.

—The American mare Misty Morning won a race of three miles and one furlong at Paris, France, in June. Time, 8.01 3-5. The French mare Capucine was second and Watt, an American gelding, third. Mazeppa, Jerry, Milton and Blanche B. were drawn.

—The Cleveland Driving Park Company is trying to arrange as the special attraction for its Grand Circuit meeting a race between Guy and Jay Eye See for a $5000 purse, and will engage Axtell, 2-15½, to go against the stallion record, 2.13¾, at the same meeting for a long purse.

—The br. s. Diligent, owned by Condon and McCorkell, of Philadelphia, won a six-heat race at Lexington, Ky., on July 5. There were eleven starters. The race was trotted over the running course, which has quite a hill, and the track was heavy and uneven owing to the rain. Diligent is by Dictator, dam by Antar.

—Proctor Knott is improving, but he is not yet himself. He will shortly be shipped to Saratoga and be allowed to recuperate. Sam Bryant says: "What he needs is a good rest, and he will have it, and then, after I go East, he will be specially prepared for the Omnibus stakes, and the horse that beats him will have to be a wonder, and don't you forget it."

—The Harrodsburg boys did well at Lexington on July 5. Messrs. Smith and Owings' 3-year-old stallion Bonnie Wilmore won his race in straight heats.—Time—2.31¼, 2.34¼, 2.27¼. The colt was driven remarkably well by his trainer and driver, Will Owings. Crit Davis won with Diligent in a race that required considerable tact. Young Phil Chinn should have won the running races with the b. s. Liberty; but owing to the horse getting a false start and running all the way around the track made him unable to go to the front with those that did not get off in the false start.

—Guy trotted the Cleveland track on Wednesday June 10th in 2.11½ The performance was under the rule Messrs. Edwards, Fasig and Devereux acting as judges and timers. After two warmers in 2.25 and 2.32, Sanders sent the gelding away for the great effort. The quarter was reached in 32 seconds, the half in 1.05¼, the three quarters in 1.07¾ and the mile in 2.11½ The first furlong was trotted in 1 seconds, a 2.08 clip, and the last furlong in 17¼ ounce shoes and 2 ounce weight.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JULY 25.

"THE RACKET."

Chas. B. Rouss,
Wholesale Dry Goods,
New York City.
July 1, '89.

To the Public:

We desire to say that G. R. Spigelmeyer has the exclusive sale of our goods in his town; his resident buyer has his headquarters with us, and is given first choice of every bargain we receive. Our arrangement with this firm is that he obligates himself to sell at one, small, uniform profit on all goods we sell him—no "baits," no misrepresentation, no overcharging, and no crediting to anybody.

(*Signed*) *C. B. ROUSS.*

The above explains itself. I am now in position to serve my friends in Penns and Brush Vallies, better than ever. When in Bellefonte call to see me.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Postmaster Brisbin has enclosed the office with a lattice.

—Sam Foust was in town on Monday with springwagons from $5 up.

—T. Milton Osman, a student at Cornell University, is home on his summer vacation.

—Farmers this week will finish up harvesting, and others bring up the rear in making hay.

—The U. S. mail carrier from Potters Mills to this place, can't be scared by fire crackers. Not a bit.

—Miss Bessie Hoy departed for her home in Cleveland, Ohio, after a few weeks' visit to relatives in this section.

—Chas. A. Everett, of Lemont, had a plum drop in his basket last week—Wanamaker appointed him postmaster.

—Lawn tennis has taken a drop and the boys have not used the court for several months and it is covered with grass and weeds.

—Is Walter Bayard a citizen of this valley or does he belong to Bellefonte? Can some of our Bellefonte exchanges crack this nut?

—Elliott K. Robley, of Mapleton, has brought suit against the Pennsylvania railroad company for damages caused by the recent flood. He wants $50,000.

—The burned site of Grenoble's store is spoken of by members of the Reformed church as a choice location for the new church in contemplation at Spring Mills.

—Lewisburg, Milton and Buffalo Valley will join in holding a camp meeting on the ground near Buffalo X Roads to commence Thursday, Aug. 1st, and to continue one week.

—Huckleberries are reported to be selling for three cents per quart at Rebersburg and 4 cents at Madisonburg. These berries are said to be unusually plenty in the mountains down there.

—The Bellefonte papers are badly scared over the red edges along the woods and have superstitious notions that it's a sign of war, when its only a sign that the locusts have been firing on the trees.

—Ike Harpster and James Gregg, members of Co. B, 5th Regiment departed last Friday to encamp at Bedford Springs. The boys will return this week with enough military spirit to instil the surrounding section.

—Two valuable horses belonging to M. D. Barndollar, of Everett, were stolen recently from their stable. Pursuit was so prompt and earnest that the thief was obliged to abandon the animals about a mile from town.

—The fire at Spring Mills, on the hill, was a clean burn up, of building, store, store goods and furniture, save some of the latter which was gotten out. The safe was opened and the contents were found badly scorched, but not ruined.

—Colonel Keller, of Bellefonte, has been appointed to take charge of the transportation of veterans to Gettysburg during the monument dedicatory ceremonies in September. He will begin his duties at the adjutant general's department next Monday,

—Mrs. Wolf, mother of ex-commissioner Wolf, of Miles township, says that she remembers of there being a flood on Elk creek about 80 years ago, when the water was as high as in the flood of several weeks ago, having flooded their premises to the same extent.

—Here is something for our farmers to try on their potato bugs this season. It is said to work like a charm: "Put several small heaps of potato parings at various points through the patch and sprinkle thoroughly with Paris green. The bugs are said to assemble around these heaps in great numbers, where they are soon laid out dead." This is simple, and is said to be an effectual means of getting rid of the pests.

—Rev. D. J. Mitterling orated at Lagrange, Ind., on Independence Day. The Lagrange *Register*, speaking of the oration, says: * * This was followed by an oration by the Rev. D. J. Mitterling of the Lutheran church. While it is well known that Mr. Mitterling is a good pulpit orator, we were surprised at his success on the rostrum, and his ability to handle, in a most complete and able manner, the great national questions involving the civil affairs of a great and free people. He made a great success in both his fine eloquence and the delightful originality with which he so ably treated a very common subject. Those who went to Rome City to hear Griffith and Albertson, heard no better orations nor grander eloquence.

Big Blaze at Spring Mills.

THE GRENOBLE STORE IN ASHES.—FIRE STARTS THREE TIMES WITHIN FIFTEEN HOURS.

On last Friday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, the family of L. J. Grenoble, at Spring Mills, was awakened by a suffocating smoke in the house. An alarm was made, and fire was discovered in the wareroom at the west side of the store. The siding was torn open and flames at once flashed up. After a copious application of water the fire was put out, so supposed, but a watch was kept until daylight. The fire originated in same unknown manner among some rags. In the morning about 8 o'clock, however, the fire again broke out, in some part of the warehouse, in which were two oil tanks and a pile of rags. Rumor has it that the fire was in the rags. The fire was again put out and persons say effectually. The store was then locked up and no one permitted to enter, and to remain closed until insurance appraisers could be called. No goods were removed.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon fire was again discovered and this time it made its appearance in so big a blaze that any effort to put it out would have been useless as the water was not convenient enough for the purpose. The store remained locked and no goods could be saved in consequence, and the building, with dwelling combined occupied by I. J. Grenoble, with all contents, except a piano and few other articles, was destroyed.

The building was a large frame, used for store and residence, and owned by Maj. W. F. Reynolds, of Bellefonte. It was also occupied in the west end by the Reformed Sunday School, where they held services. An organ was all that was saved from their room. The store goods belonged to the Grenoble Store Company, which meant Mrs. Grenoble, John Rossman, Adam Bartges and Henry Krumrine. I. J. Grenoble was manager of the concern.

Maj. Reynolds had $1,000 insurance in the Centre Hall company on building, and $3,200 in outside companies in addition. The store company had $2,000 insurance in the Centre Hall company, and $6,000 in outside companies, the latter only obtained a few days before the fire, on 16th, as we are informed. This makes a total of $8,000 on goods.

Mrs. Grenoble has $673 insurance in the Centre Hall company on furniture.

The total insurance on goods and building is, therefore, $12,873.

K. of G. E.

The following are the officers of Centre Castle, No. 169, of Spring Mills for the ensuing six months' term: Past Chief, J. F. Hagan; Noble Chief, J. J. Taylor; Vice Chief, W. R. Alexander; High Priest, G. P. Ream; Venerable Hermit, H. O. Duck; Master of Records, John A. Grenoble; Clerk of Exchequer, Dr. G. R. Lee; Keeper of Exchequer, Dr. J. R. G. Allison; Sir Herald, P. C. Frank; Worthy Bard, D. L. Bartges; Worthy Chamberlain, David Burrell; Ensign, J. I Condo; Esquire, Henry Emerick; First Guardsman, Thomas Kennelley; Second Guardsman, H. E. Wirt; Trustees, J. I. Condo. The membership is 61. Amount paid for relies, $17. Amount of funds on hand and invested, $474.74.

To Be Merged.

The Lock Haven Express of the 12th, says: "A special meeting of the stockholders of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad will be held at the company's office, 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia on Thursday, July 25th, at 11 o'clock. The meeting is called for the purpose of adopting or rejecting an agreement of consolidation and merge of the Bellefonte, Nittany and Lemont Railroad Company with and into the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company. The note of the meeting is given by Albert Hewson, Secretary of the company.

Facts for all.

In spite of all competition the Philad. Branch clothing store, remains headquarters for actual bargains in ready made clothing, for men and boys. Lewins introduced cheap clothing in Centre county, and has kept it at that all the time; he kept honest goods, no trash, and, as a rule, always sold from 25 to 30 per cent. below any other clothing store in this part of the state. Bear these facts in mind—you have never had a truer friend than the Philad. Branch.

Game of Ball.

Next Saturday afternoon the Rebersburg base ball club will cross bats with our boys in this place. Rebersburg has a very good team, and our boys—well, we'll say it later. The game no doubt will be an interesting one, and well contested.

—Mrs. Rupp, of Haines township, widow of Samuel Rupp, died last week.

—There is no better extract of Vanilla than Murray's.

—Rumor has it that I. J. Grenoble has some notion of making Johnstown his future home.

—Murray's Extract of Vanilla is far cheaper and preeminently superior to any other make.

—Ex-Sheriff Musser and Capt. John Miller, two of Millheim's aged citizens are in very feeble health.

—Simon Loeb's new clothing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

—'Squire Rishel, adm'r of Jacob Shaffer, dec'd, will sell the real estate of dec'd. at public sale on Saturday, Aug. 24.

—Fauble's line for eady made clothing is complete in every particular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

—Mr. Fayette Moore, of Centre Hill, accompanied by A. S. Kerlin, called at the office and renewed his subscription on the REPORTER for another year.

— In spite of all competition Lewins continues to take the lead in ready made clothing, low prices as well as quality of goods. He gets ahead of all, sells more than all, pleases all, and fits and suits all.

—Secretary Thomas, manager of the Williamsgrove picnic has forwarded us his circulars for his big inter-state show, opening Monday, August 26, and closing on 31st. Col. Thomas promises big things for his this year's picnic.

—All the New Woolens for the coming season now being received. Liberal discount for early orders during the dull season. Our Fall stock will be the finest ever shown. *Prices and a good fit guaranteed.* MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors, Bellefonte.

Baby Carriages Free on P. R. R.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued instructions to all baggage agents and baggage masters on the system east of Pittsburg and Erie to receive and carry free of cost in baggage cars baby carriages, when accompanied by their owners.

This is a concession in favor of the children which their parents will heartily appreciate, and it is but another manifestation of the constant endeavor of the company to make the road attractive to everybody.

Must Pay Bills.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued this order: "All bosses must be present when their employes are paid, to identify them. Bills against employes for board, washing or groceries will not be accepted or paid except on written order of the Superintendent. No liquor bill will be paid under any circumstances. Any employe who neglects to pay his board, clothing and living expenses will be discharged. No employe will be permitted to ride over the road without proper permission. Suspension will follow a violation of the latter law."

Siftings.

—The Evangelical congregation of this place now has a choir, of which Mr. Rowe is the leader and Miss Annie Dinges the organist.

—Which of our farmers can show the largest yield of wheat on any one acre?

—Don't forget to mow your Canada thistles—it is important to attend to them now.

—Philip Mayer, of near Coburn, was in town the other day. He is proud of his roller mill and says he is turning out good work.

Local Briefs.

—Extract of Vanilla, wholesale and retail, at Murray's.

—Mr. Isaac Smith of Williamsport was in our town this week.

—Samuel J. Herring, assignee, advertises real estate of Daniel Bartges at public sale in another col.

—In Huntingdon county 350 houses were swept away, 109 barns and 32 bridges, during the great flood.

—Miss Chestie Tibbens, of Farmers Mills, after quite a protracted absence from home returned on Saturday.

—Israel Condo, Boalsburg's biggest man, was in town on Tuesday accompanied by Mr. Kreamer of Oak Hall.

—Wm. Harper, one of Bellefonte's retired merchants and staunch democrats is visiting his mother and also gave these sacred headquarters a call.

—Simon Loeb's new clothing and gents furnishing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the busy place now. Bargains is what draws the people.

—The Rock hill Sabbath School will hold a picnic and festival in a grove at Linden Hall, Aug. 10, day and eve. Centre Hall and Lemont bands will be present.

— On Wednesday Hiram Durst with a four-horse team hauled 1030 sheaves of wheat into the barn on one load. Who can beat that? He says it was a big tug.

—Our Sugarvalley friends still hope to have a railroad built through that country. It will be a sweet thing when they get it. Hope they will not be disappointed.

—Miss Gertie Spigelmeyer, of Bellefonte, has been visiting friends the past week at Spring Mills and this place, and departed on Wednesday morning for home.

— The barn of Mike Everet, near Coburn, which was carried about ½ of a mile and lodged square across the turnpike, was taken apart and has been put up again on its old site.

—Rev. E. F. Hoshour, pastor of the Lutheran church at Bellefonte, was married to Miss Ella M. Sheely, daughter of County Superintendent Sheely, at Gettysburg, the other day.

—Lewins beats the state for large assortment of men and boy's clothing—and he beats the world and all clothing stores in it for low prices. There's where you save from $3 to $8 on a suit of clothes.

—The Union Sunday School of Spring Mills will hold a festival on next Saturday evening in the grove adjoining the Presbyterian Church at that place. Refreshments of all kinds will be served.

—Recently while George Patterson, of Spruce Hill township, Juniata county, was engaged in cutting wheat on his farm, the horses ran away, and one of the horses falling in front of the knives of the reaper, had its throat cut.

—One of the oldest and most reliable of the large business houses employing agents wants a number of men at once, on salary. See their advertisement elsewhere in this issue headed "A chance to make money."

—This county elects a prothonotary, district attorney, and associate judge, next November, and three county commissioners in case the present board resigns. It is said the citizens of Ferguson township will send in a petition asking them to resign.

—For a fine stock of ready made clothing, for the largest assortment of ready made clothing, for the latest styles in men's and boys clothing, for the best bargains in suits, always go to Faubles, the Rochester Clothing House, opposite the Brockerhoff, Bellefonte.

—A lot of Gypsies are encamped about a mile below town, and have a finely finished and furnished wagon or car with them. These wagons were quite numerous with the bands that passed through this section twelve or fifteen years ago, but of late years they have been seldom seen.

—What the Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing, is not worth having. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw. Lewins is King for low prices.

—Travel to the cave on Sunday is quite brisk this summer, moreso than it should be. The picnics at that place from Bellefonte and other towns seem to have lost interest and are not as frequent as formerly during the week days, but Sunday's attendance is quite fair.

—Robert McFarlane's hardware store in Bellefonte is headquarters for the celebrated Link Fence Wire. Having bought a car load before the recent advance in price, he is able to sell at very low rates. The link wire has stood the test of several years in our county and has proven first class in all respects. It is so easy to handle and put up and weighs a little less to the rod than any other. Write for prices.

MILL NOTICE.

The Centre Hall mill is now ready to take in custom work and exchange flour and bran grists, and will constantly keep on hand Cream and Calla Lily flour for sale at wholesale and retail.

For chopping the mill will be ready about July 24. Corn chopped in the ear or otherwise, and all kinds of feed manufactured. Arrangements have been made for grinding rye flour and granulated and other fine grades of corn meal.

Wheat and all kinds of grain wanted and highest prices paid for same.

Coal, hard, soft and Woodland, will be constantly on hand.

TERMS CASH.

The business of the mill will be done upon the cash principle. 1. Because our recent heavy loss by fire obliges us to it and to drop the credit system in order to keep the mill in successful operation—our friends will see the force of this, and we trust will sustain us in it. 2. Because the cash system is the only sound business principle. 3. Because we are required to pay cash for all stock kept on hand.

We will be pleased to see our old customers at the old stand and many new ones.

KURTZ & SON.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says: "Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by druggists at 50c & $1 per box. ap21y

—One day recently the merchants of Pleasant Gap received several barrels of bananas, and after unpacking them threw the grass in which they were packed in a back alley. Four cows, the property of Matthew Riddle, came that way and all eat of the grass. The next day two of the cows died and the following day the other two. An examination disclosed the fact that the grass had hardened in the stomach and the indigestion caused death. The query now is, was it the kind of grass or was it the effect of poisonous matter from the green banana skin?

VINTAGE OF GRAPES FOR INVALIDS.

The Port Grape wine of New Jersey is the best medical wine in the market, and it is said that the vintage of Alfred Speer far excels any other produced. It is heavy in body, rich in flavor, and well adapted for sickly persons and for general family use. It makes new blood and gives color to the pale and sickly. Leading physicians prescribe this wine in their practice, and use it at their own homes. Druggists sell it.

Married.

At Farmers Mills, June 20, by M. L. Rishel, J. P., John E. Loyd and Clara A. Bartley, both of Spring Mills.

Died.

On the 5th, in West Buffalo, John Thornton, aged 75 years, 2 months and 14 days.

On 11th, in Limestone township, Union county, Daniel Dreese, aged 24 years, 4 months and 13 days.

In Kratzerville, Pa., July 14, Samuel Yearick, brother of Emanuel and Susan Yearick, of Mifflinburg, aged about 65 years.

In Middleburg, on June 30, Harriet, wife of Frederick Walter, aged 66 years, 7 months and 20 days.

Near Penn Hall July 20, Mrs. D. D. Hennick, aged 32 yrs. 2 months and three days.

STAR SPRING WATER.

Saratoga Star Spring Water for sale in bottles and by the glass by all druggists.

—Murray's Vanilla—best—cheapest try it.

—The new church at Lemont, a frame building is nearing completion.

—There will be preaching at Georges Valley 10 a. m. next Sunday and Union church at 2 p. m.

W. E. FISCHER.

—The Millheim relief committee has in its hands an unexpended balance of some $320 which is held over until it can be known where it will do most good. One of the citizens suggests that the money be appropriated to turning the waters of Elk creek back into the original channel in order to avoid another flooding of the town in case of high water, which latter is likely to happen any time.

—Col. R. H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, spent half an hour in our sanctum, Tuesday. The colonel is well known as the manager of the Williamsgrove exhibitions and picnics, as well as the editorial excursions—all of which are a success under his efficient manipulations. The colonel is a big hearted granger in sympathy with agriculture, and the main stay of the grange in our state. He has a warm side for Centre county's big picnics, and will give ours a lift in September.

—Jacob Kepler well known in this valley and county, now publishes a newspaper up in Tionesta in Elk county and owns two farms up in his native township of Ferguson, in this county. Jacob's tenants, it appears, purchased some goods from a Bellefonte hardware store, which were charged to Mr Kepler, and of which purchases he alleges to be ignorant. The merchants at Bellefonte, Harris & Co., learning that Mr. Kepler was down from Elk county and assisting in gathering the harvest, they proceeded to send Mr. Potter up to collect the bills for the goods taken upon Mr. Kepler's farms. It appears Jacob kicked and disclaimed his obligation to pay. Words ensued followed by rough handling of Mr. Potter at the hands of Mr. Kepler. Mr. Potter had Kepler arrested and bound over to court for assault and battery.

WHAT YOU WILL FIND

—A-T T-H-E—

Rochester Clothing House.

:-O-:

A Handsome line of Men's Sacks and Cutaway Suits.

—O—

Children's Suits of all kinds and prices.

—O—

The finest line of Pants ever shown in the County.

—O—

All the Latest Styles and Shapes of Hats.

—O—

The finest selection of Neck Wear in the County.

—O—

Percal and White Shirts by the hundreds.

—O—

The most complete line of Furnishing Goods that you have ever seen.

—O—

The greatest value for the least money.

—O—

The very finest makes and fits of Clothing.

—O—

The best equipped clothing store in Central Penn'a.

—O—

That if what you buy from us don't suit you when taken home, if returned, money will be cheerfully refunded.

:-O-:

M. FAUBLE,
Proprietor.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

REYNOLD'S NEW BANK BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The undersigned appointed Assignee of Daniel Bartges, of Gregg township, Centre county, will offer at public sale, on

o——MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1889.——o

At the Spring Mills hotel, at 10 a. m., the following described real estate, or tracts of land, viz:

TRACT NO. 1.

One thereof, bounded on the north by land of Jacob Neese, on the east by land of George Krape, on the south by land of S. M. Long et al, and on the west by lands of S. M. Long et al, containing 150 ACRES, more or less.

TRACT NO. 2.

One other thereof, bounded on the north by lands of Reynolds and McNitt; on the east by lands of Reynolds, Ross, et al; on the south by lands of Daniel Krape, et al; and on the west by lands of James H. Runkle, containing 10 ACRES, be the same more or less.

TRACT NO. 3.

Also the undivided one-half of tract of land bounded on the north by the street in the village of Spring Mills; on the east by an alley; on the south by an alley; and on the west by land of Peter D. Auman, containing ¼ of an ACRE, be the same more or less.

TRACT NO. 4.

Also the undivided one-half of tract bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Crawford, Daniel Ripka, et al; on the east by lands of Daniel Ripka, John McCool, et al; on the south by lands of Jacob Breon, John Meyers; and on the west by lands of Samuel Harter, containing 195 ACRES, be the same more or less.

TRACT NO. 5.

Also the undivided one-half of tract bounded on the north by land of M. H. Guise; on the east by lands of Daniel Kennelly, et al; on the south by lands of James G. Evans and John Coldron; and on the west by "Egg Hill" timber lands, containing 200 ACRES, be the same more or less.

Terms of Sale:—⅓ of the purchase money to be paid in cash; ⅓ in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest; the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, or judgment notes. If deemed to the best interests of the estate, any of the premises may be sold in smaller pieces. In such case return to be accompanied by drafts.

Also at same time and place, the timber on 20 ACRES of land, more or less, on farm lying north of Penn Hall. Terms on same, cash or its equivalent on confirmation of sale.

SAMUEL J. HERRING,
Assignee of Daniel Bartges.

NO MAN NEED BE IDLE.

The subscription books published by Faulkner & Allan, of Philadelphia, have proved exceptionally popular and profitable for agents. An announcement by them of a new work, invariably brings a great number of applications for territory from agents who are eager for opportunities to make "big money."—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

JUST OUT.

"Robin's Farewell," Caprice for Piano, by Fischer. Brilliant, not difficult, and easy to commit to memory. A capital piece for young progressive pianists; Mailed on receipt of 50 cents in 2-ct. postage stamps, by any music dealer, or Ign. Fischer, the publisher, Toledo, O.

Musical College.—The 36th session of six weeks, opens Monday evening, July 29, for the teaching of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music. Address,
F. C. MOYER,
0jun6t Director, Freeburgh, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.